FIRST EDITION.

Henry Wilson on the Elections.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1872. NUMBER 244.

The Next Vice President's Views of the Recent Sweeping Victories.

Senator Wilson made an able speech at St. Louis, on Wednesday night last, to an immense meeting of Republicans, excellent and enthusiastic over the results of the elections in the great central States. We quote his reference to the lesson of the ballot box:

These Greeley men who were surprised at the votes of yesterday, will be surprised at a good many other votes that are yet to be taken. [Laughter.] I whittell them how it is that they have failed. In the first place, gentlemen, this movement antagonized itself against the material interests of the people of the United States, and they know it. The merchants know it. The manufacturers know it. The men who are building and conducting your railroads know it; the leading mechanics of the country know it. Aye, gentlemen, the workingmen of this country know it, and understand it, and this Greeley movement lies dead to-day at the feet of the business interest of the United States. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, everybody knows that during the last three and a half years, under General Grant, we have had a more universal and boundless prosperity in the United States than any other period of our history. [Applause.] Everybody sees it, everybody feels it. The truth is, we are making money too fast for our own good, for God did not make this world to pile up money in it, but to grow good men and women in. [Applause.] Now the business men of this country understand this, that when General Grant came into the Presidency gold stood at 133, and that it has rangtd during the last two years at 112. They see that seven hundred millions of our paper money is worth one hundred and forty millions in gold more than when General Grant came into the Presidency. The working-men see that if they earned two dollars a day when General Grant was inaugurated, and they earn two dollars to-day, that the two dollars of payment of forty cents more than the day when General Grant came into the Presidency. [Applause.] The business men see that our debt would sell in London, in Frankfort, in Europe now, for one hundred millions of dollars in gold more than when General Grant came in. [Applause.] They see that three hundred and sixty millions of the matured debt has been paid. They see that more than three hundred millions of bonds have been saved annually. They see that two hundred millions of six per cent. bonds have been reduced—negotiated at five per cent. They see that more than two hundred millions of taxes annually have been reduced, and that the expenses of the government have been nearly one hundred millions less annually than when General Grant came in. They see that the corrupt whisky ring has been broken, that it has disappeared for ever, and they see that we have lost during the last three and a half years a less percentage than under any administration since John Quincy Adams was President of the United States. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, and they know it, and they know that it was General Grant's position in favoring the paying of these debts, and an honest collection, of reduction of expenses, and the paying of paper money equal to gold, and that we are going to speele payment without breaking the business men of the country or reducing the wages of the workingman. [Applause.]

[At this point the speaker was interrupted by the bands which accompanied the various Grant and Wilson Clubs into the hall.]

Gentlemen, I shrink from the attempt to make myself heard by this multitude. We have seen during the last three months mighty throngs of the American people, but I have seen no demonstration anywhere in the land that surpasses the one taken alighteen minutes ago. [Tremendous cheering.] I go home to-morrow morning to my own State, and I shall feel, as I do so, that I may almost say to the people of Massachusetts that Missouri is a Republican State. [Great applause.] I am sure of it. [Laughter.] That is, that if you go to work now you will carry Missouri for General Grant. [Cheers.] Why, gentlemen, the Greeley combination [laughter] is so dead that it has no mourners to-night [laughter and applause], because, I believe, you will now how large our majorities will be, and I believe that Missouri can be carried for the Republican party this autumn. [Applause.]

When this mighty throng which has been parading your streets came into this hall I was endeavoring to show how it was that this Greeley movement was already so very dead. I said that it antagonized itself against the patriotism and the love of liberty of the nation; that it antagonized itself against the material interests of the nation; now I am going to say that it antagonized itself against the liberties of the black man in the United States. [Applause.] It was supposed that the colored men, or a large portion of them, might be persuaded to vote for Horace Greeley [laughter]; but, gentlemen, not one per cent. of the colored voters of these United States will cast a vote for Horace Greeley. [Laughter.] The colored men know with instinctive sagacity what the issues before the land are, and that their future is bound up in the cause of General Grant. [A voice, "That's so."] They believed in Abraham Lincoln. [Great applause.] They believed that his proclamation of emancipation came from the teachings of Jesus Christ. [Applause.] They believed that General Grant's sword, with the bayonets of his soldiers, made that proclamation a vital fact for them. [Applause.]

They are for the Republican party, for its nominees, and, gentlemen, their influence, ours and God's will be felt this autumn. This movement antagonized against the men who have fought the battles of the Republic, and let me say that the men who carried the destinies of the Republic on their bayonets are to-day for the Republican party and General Grant to an unounced majority.

I am especially glad to see here to-night men from the great State of Abraham Lincoln—Illinois. [Applause.] I wish I could go in that State and look the men of Illinois in the face. I know they cannot be beaten, and they will carry the State with an immense majority. [Applause.]

There is another body of men in this country that is opposed to this combination; I mean men who are engaged in the cause of popular education, in missions, in building churches, men who have taken our cause and the cause of the country to their hearts, and on their bended knees invoked God to bless their country and defend its protectors. And there are other influences. The friends of that movement who intended to enlarge the rights of women in this country, they are for General Grant and the Republican party, because the Republican party is a progressive liberal party that marches abreast of the advancing tide of christian civilization in the world. [Cheers.] The young men of the county are overwhelmingly with us.

AN INDIAN ROMANCE.

Two Victims of Misplaced Confidence.

The Lucknow *Times* tells us that a little while ago a gentleman, described as of "rather prepossessing appearance," came to that place bringing with him letters of introduction to several people in moderate circumstances. With these people he lived, and having represented himself as a gentleman of substance, brigg sole owner and possessor of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, was treated with the utmost deference and courtesy, and further, was permitted to gain the affections of a young lady whose only personal attractions appeared to be the possession of valuable jewelry which she constantly sported. The young lady explained that her father was an Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at something less than a thousand miles from Oonao, and expressing an ardent desire to see the magnificent and incalculable wealth, to which she was the heiress. A match was very soon arranged, and the young couple, as happy as wealth and affection combined could make them, left Lucknow and left Lucknow on their wedding tour a few days ago. And here the tale, to be a happy one, should end, but, unfortunately, this is not the end of the tale. The gentleman took his bride to Buxar, where it turned out that she was engaged in the truly delectable and highly remunerative profession of fireman on the East Indian Railway, drawing the munificent salary of forty rupees a month, and it was with feelings of unutterable anguish that he found that nearly the whole of the lady that a half of the rupees were in the hands of another party, who obdurately refused to give up the money on the ground of his being the rightful owner of it. The bride bore the disappointment with stoical equanimity, and informed her husband, with unfeigned regret, that a similar difficulty existed with regard to her father's estate near Oonao. The estate was there all right of course, but it was encumbered to such an extent that it was impossible to get at it. The nature of the encumbrance, too, was extremely peculiar an old zemindar had another estate on top of it, and he obstinately refused to take it off. And the whole of the valuable jewelry, which had proved so beneficial a fault, had been returned to the bride's sister and the other ladies from whom it had been borrowed for the occasion. It is said that the pair bear their common disappointment with a very good grace, and are as happy as can be expected under the circumstances.

How One Man Tied up Ten Fijians and Flogged Them.

The Earl of Pembroke, whose "South Sea Bubbles, by the Earl and the Doctor," made a sensation not long ago, contributes to *Temple Bar* an off-hand sketch of the Fiji Islands, in which he tells this story:

Oh, how refreshing to get out of the selfishness, the pettiness of a crowded country, into a wild savage place like Fiji! How it makes human nature, for once reason rather beyond my philosophy, all that is heroic, kind, and generous in a man's nature is brought to the surface. Ay, you have heroes among you in Fiji; would that there were a South Sea Carlyle to do justice to your life historic! I can imagine myself once more sitting under the rickety verandah of the hotel in Levuka. That handsome fellow, with the soldierly face and piercing eyes, is Captain Brand, some years ago a captain in a marching regiment. He bought some land on one of the most out-of-the-way of the Fiji Islands, worked there alone for two years, living on yams and breadfruit, until he had made a plantation; then he brought up his sister and brother-in-law to live with him. Soon after a strange episode occurred. He was away on business; his sister and her husband were left alone on the island. The native Fijians fled his brother-in-law got loose and escaped in a boat to get assistance from other islands. Meanwhile Captain Black came back and heard from his sister what had happened. He walked alone into the native village, seized the aggressors (ten in number, I think), tied them up in a row, and gave them a sound flogging. He then turned out the boat, sent a message to the chief that, if such conduct was repeated he would do the same to him. One look at the brave, determined, yet kind eyes, will explain how he was able to do this with impunity.

And he is not a solitary type in Fiji. That grim, shrewd, longleg fellow, smoking in the corner and emitting short dry remarks, had lodgings a few years ago in an empty vat in Melbourne. He is now the leading man in the island, and has helped many a young fellow to make a start out of his hard-earned gains. If they succeed and can pay him back, well and good; if not he wishes them better luck next time; and in this respect he stands not alone in Fiji.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Accession of the New King Oscar.

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF THE TWO NATIONS UNDER ONE RULER.

The death of Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway, and the accession of his brother Oscar to the throne, naturally creates some interest in the political status of the two countries thus united under one sovereign head. A few facts bearing on this subject will therefore be welcome to our readers.

The government of Sweden is what is termed an hereditary and constitutional monarchy, and, by the fundamental law of 1809, the succession follows the male line only. According to the provisions of the law named, the monarch must be an adherent of the Lutheran faith, and be assisted in the administration by a council of ten persons, embracing three privy councillors, and the ministers of justice, war, marine, finance, religion, foreign and internal affairs. The diet, or parliament, is composed of four chambers representing four estates—the nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants; each of which has its own hall of assembly and conducts its deliberations without regard to the others. The regular sessions of the diet occur once in three years, but it may be called together oftener if necessary. These sessions usually extend over a period of three or four months. The King has the power of veto of all legislative acts, but this is count rbalanced by the right of each chamber to appoint boards of investigation and supervision. the duties of which are to keep a careful eye upon the proceedings of the supreme courts of justice, regulate the national banks, the liberty of the press, the public debt, the public treasury, and in short every department of the government. Owing to the inconvenience of this system in some respects, several important changes were made in 1858, and the diet now resembles the British parliament of lords and commons.

As might be supposed the Lutherian creed predominates in Sweden, and though a sort of toleration is enjoyed by other creeds, none but Lutherians can hold official positions or obtain employment in any branch of the public service. Persons who abandon this for some other form of religious faith, thereby forfeit certain rights pertaining to citizenship. Ecclesiastical affairs are managed by some archbishop and eleven bishops, who exercise authority over 2,500 parishes and 3,500 pastors.

The Swedish army is rated at 130,000 men, and its organization is somewhat peculiar. A large proportion of the soldiers are maintained at the cost of the landed proprietors, and reside on their estates in dwellings provided for them by said proprietors. In return for this maintenance, the soldiers, in time of peace, serve in the capacity of farm laborers, except during the annual drill season of four weeks. The balance of the army is composed of volunteers who serve for six years, and besides this every Swede between the ages of twenty and twenty-five is obliged to join the National guard. To the military strength enumerated should be added the various corps of volunteer riflemen, numbering say 42,000 men, which were organized in 1861 for the national defence, and are commanded by officers appointed by the crown. The Swedish navy, according to the official report of 1868, consists of 31 vessels of all classes. The aggregate includes twenty-four steamers and twenty-eight sailing frigates, the remainder being principally small-sized craft. The whole is manned by 6,920 men. In time of war a merchant fleet of 3,200 vessels and a reserve of 25,000 men can be called into active service.

Norway is divided into seventeen *Amts*, or administrative circles, and each of these circles into forty-six bailiwicks, each bailiwick being presided over by a rural magistrate. The government is of the representative form, and based on the constitution formed in 1814. The Storthing, or legislative chamber, which meets once in three years, is composed of members chosen by the freehold voters of the several districts—every male Norwegian who has attained the age of twenty-five years, and owns property to the amount of $150, being entitled to the right of suffrage. The Storthing assesses all the taxes, which are collected by royal officers, and the laws enacted by it must be ratified by the king. If, however, any law is passed by the Storthing three times, it becomes valid without the assent of the crown. Norway and Sweden are united so far as the sovereign, foreign policy and diplomacy are concerned, but outside of these the former is an independent state with the exclusive control of its own affairs. The king is commander-in-chief of the Norwegian army and navy, but he cannot increase or diminish either without the consent of the council of the state, which consists of Norwegians only. No foreign troops can be brought into Norway except in time of war, nor can native troops be sent out of the country unless in a similar emergency. The king must visit Norway once every year, and usually remains there several months. In his absence he is represented by a viceroy. The constitution provides that no title can be conferred independent of the former one, and the nobility is already very large, since in furtherance of the Fox river improvements, which is to connect Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. There are several bills pending for Southern canals, and a movement is on foot in New York to procure the aid of Congress for the completion of the famous Ohio and Chesapeake water route. Some few years ago Louis Napoleon became interested in this project. French engineers came here, and as a result of their explorities, nearly a million dollars was invested in lands along the route for the then emperor. The scheme which lay behind this purchase was to obtain a conditional grant of forty million acres of public lands at $1 per acre—the company to pay the same, and to be allowed to receive 160-acre warrants, or for a less amount for each ten mile section of the canal as finished—the same to be used by European emigrants who were to be brought over in colonies. This scheme, which was known to be endorsed by French financiers, was never put in shape.

INTER-OCEANIC CANALS.

The Projected Surveys Through Nicaraguan Territory.

The Navy Department has selected Commanded Edward P. Lull to take command of the projected expedition to survey for inter-oceanic canal route through Nicaraguan territory. Commander Lull was second in command of the two expeditions of 1870 and 1871. No orders have yet been given with regard to fitting out of vessels. Commander Lull will have the assistance of some of the most experienced officers in the navy, including Lieut. Commander Scarlet and Lieut. Jefferson P. Moser, both of whom served on the Darien expedition. It is not expected that this expedition will find a feasible canal route in Nicaragua. Still the government is anxious to establish by accurate surveys the practicability or impracticability of the different routes. It is evident that the choice lies between the Tenuantepec route or the Naplpa route. The latter will be the short one, near or by the Atrator river, in Colombian territory, which Commander Selfridge first surveyed. This officer is confident of being able to alter the route by a location just a few miles below the surveyed route, and for this purpose will make a reconnoissance from the Atrator river to the Pacific, during the coming winter. Congress, at its last session, having appropriated five thousand dollars for that purpose. The Colombian government is very anxious to have a canal route fixed and the work commenced, in order that the resources of the country bordering on the Atrator river may be developed. It being considered about the finest portion of the United States of Colombia. The weakness of that government and the hostility of the Indians to immigration has prevented any attempts in the way of settlement or mining operations.

CONNECTING THE MISSISSIPPI, THE LAKES AND THE OCEAN.

The report of the engineer in charge of the survey of the proposed canal connecting the Tennessee river with the Atlantic ocean at Savannah, Ga., which reached the War Department too late to prepare and present to Congress at its last session, has been put in proper order, and will be sent to Congress early in December next, has led to an interesting discussion on the subject. The growing importance of the cheap freight question seems likely to result in a vigorous Congressional agitation. Representative Sawyer, of Wisconsin, was here a short time since in furtherance of the Fox river improvements, which is to connect Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. There are several bills pending for Southern canals, and a movement is on foot in New York to procure the aid of Congress for the completion of the famous Ohio and Chesapeake water route. Some few years ago Louis Napoleon became interested in this project. French engineers came here, and as a result of their explorities, nearly a million dollars was invested in lands along the route for the then emperor. The scheme which lay behind this purchase was to obtain a conditional grant of forty million acres of public lands at $1 per acre—the company to pay the same, and to be allowed to receive 160-acre warrants, or for a less amount for each ten mile section of the canal as finished—the same to be used by European emigrants who were to be brought over in colonies. This scheme, which was known to be endorsed by French financiers, was never put in shape.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, SEPT. 24th, 1872, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

131,506. Corner Strip.—George Corbett, Pittsburgh, Pa.

131,545. Steam Engine—John Holly, Rouse Hill, Pa., assignor of three-fourths his right to James H. Dunn and J. D. Gage, same place.

131,614. Spring Motive Power—John B. Howell, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

131,618. Fire Poker—John C. Klein, Birmingham, Pa., ante-dated September 26, 1872.

131,641. Grate Bar.—Philip Umholtz and Augustus Umholtz, Tremont, Pa.

131,655. Piston Packing.—Wm. F. Williams, Schenley, Pa.

131,656. Carriage Wheel Hub—Jesse B. Bauman, Shepherdstown, Pa.

131,659. Washing Machine—Levi Caldwell, Burgettstown, Pa.

131,647. Blast Furnace Charging Apparatus—Jas. H. Collins, Edgehill, Pa.

131,686. Car Starter.—William Keeler, Towanda, Pa.

131,691. Bridle Bit.—Jabez Lowbridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

131,701. Gas Regulator—Abraham H. Phillipi, Reading, Pa.

131,708. Mac..ne for Hackling Hemp, Flax, &c.—John Rhoes, Easton, Pa.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

A Brilliant Demonstration and a Telling Speech.

On Friday night several Republican clubs of Philadelphia visited Norristown for the purpose of serenading General John F. Hartranft, Governor elect of Pennsylvania. Fourteen cars filled with members of these clubs and their friends left the depot accompanied by bands of music, at 5 o'clock, and arrived at Norristown at 9 o'clock. A procession was immediately formed and marched through a few of the principal streets before proceeding to General Hartranft's residence, about half a mile out of the town.

The principal Hotels on the main street and many private residences were handsomely illuminated and decorated with bunting and the sidewalks were crowded with citizens.

The procession numbered about 2,000 men, many of them in uniform, in the line were many banners, battle flags, &c., and a large wagon containing the figure of the Goddess of Liberty.

Every train brought in crowds of citizens, seventeen car loads, including the club, having left Phœnixville.

Gen. Hartranft's, residence with the one adjoining, wasspliendidly decorated with bunting and chinese lanterns hung to the cedar trees in front and over the covered doorway. The procession arrived at the house at about 10 o'clock, and all the clubs saluted the Governor elect and passed on except the Veteran Hartranft Clubs of Philadelphia. The serenade was given by Beck's band, of Philadelphia, Gen. Hartranft receiving his comrades while standing upon the portico of the house. In response to the serenade, Gen. Hartranft spoke as follows:

"My friends and fellow-citizens, your presence overwhelms me. The answer of my friends and neighbors, who have known me all my life, is more than I deserve. I am glad to see them. I thank you for the hearty welcome you have given me, on behalf of the great Republican party, whose standard was given into my hands. I am glad that I belong to that party, for it has the satisfaction of knowing that its triumphs are that it cannot be seduced from its integrity by either newspapers or politicians. We have fought a good fight, and have won a great victory. It does not become my duty to see that the true men who so gallantly stood by me in the hour of battle have no reason to regret that they supported me. I fully expected to meet the fair and open opposition of my opponents, but I was surprised that their conduct should be full of falsehoods and forgeries, and their chief witnesses bad men whom it had become my duty to prosecute.

"During the canvass my lips were sealed, but now I am free. I am at liberty to speak, as I have incurred their enmity, I will not rest until the money that they confess has been taken from the treasury shall be recovered. [Cries of "Go for Dorney."] This victory has given us a united party. A few men were disappointed in leaders deserted to the enemy in the heat of the battle, but no one followed them, and their going has given us peace and harmony. One of them now pretends to be for Geary, another pretends to be for Grant, and another pretends that he don't know whether he is for Grant or Greeley. But one thing is sure, these men stepped outside of the Republican party in order to defeat it, and I am sure I am correct when I say I shall stay out, or, if they repent, they must go to the rear, and not assume or try to be leaders.

"I have tried for several years to do my duty while I was here [at Harrisburg], to which I was sent by the people with large majorities, and as these people, by still larger majorities, have said that I shall go up higher, I still intend to do my duty, and thereby continue to merit your confidence and good wishes. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me."

The usual banquet followed the serenade, and the Philadelphia visitors did not return home until after midnight.

EXCITING RACE.

A Mother-in-law's Fast Ride.

From Thrilling Facts.

Joe S. is the fortunate possessor of a mother-in-law, and, what he probably thought more of among his horses was one known as Quaker. Now Quaker was a good roader, and could and would jerk a wagon with two in it in 50 on the road, and the harder he was pulled in and the more he was yelled at the faster he meant to go. In fact, when a competing horse ranged alongside, and a strong pull was taken, accompanied by the usual "whoa," he must do his level best on trotting, and you bet he did it. Not many years ago, when the country fair was held where Master Joe then lived, he had sold Quaker to himself up to a trifle, a three-quarter scated wagon, and as he was getting in, mother-in-law wished to go with him. He informed her that he was going to the town clerk's office at the lower end of the village (about a mile), and if she was in a hurry to return she would have to drive back alone, and then cramped the wagon for her admittance, and with head drooping and slouching gait old Quaker walked along, taking the ill-assorted pair to the town clerk's office. Now, but knows, the debris between Joe and mother-in-law, and it is often as peculiar, while mother-in-law is a rigid old-fashioned sky-blue Baptist, undoubtedly very good, but unfortunately possessed with the most unruly tongue in town. So we learned that every train at that time was going to the fair grounds, or else was walking; so Quaker had no chance to "secure up," but just as they arrived at the office of the town clerk, Joe gave the word "whoa" with on his way to the fair. Now Jack's mare has the reputation of being 4 or 5 seconds faster than old Quaker. To turn Quaker around, jump out, and drive mother-in-law to drive slowly back to town, was but a minute's work; and then holding up his hand to attract Jack's attention he told him he would pay chicken fixings, etcetaras, if he would range along side Quaker's off horse with, and split the old horse up the street to Fair Grounds entrance. A nod, and Jack touches Lady Cutler with his whip, slings out gait and lays for Quaker, who, hearing the stepper coming, grabs it in full. Now, Quaker had built or reins in front of the buttons; pats feet against brace from in front, and as the lady ranges along side, Jack yelling lively, mother-in-law takes her strongest pull, never dreaming but to stop her carriage, and he didn't stop—not much—he didn't. The pull was just enough to steady him good, when he evidently considered to be meant for a sell to the other horse, and squatted to go his level best, and just did it. Now you bet! Barnes was actually getting left behind, and warming up to his work he commenced in right good earnest to sing out, Hi Yanz! Get along! Are you and you won't get and the old git—nice—! Both on 'em." The people they passed urging their speed and the old lady's hat on the back of her neck, her shawl streaming in the breeze, and her grasp on which she hung on to the lines, clapped their hand and encouragingly sing out, "Good, old gal!" "Gay old bird!" "Only for old Quaker!" And as they passed the two boys, the fact boys on the fence sang out with three cheers with a vim—in fact, with several extra vims.

Joe's mother-in-law took the first evening train for her Green Mountain home. His parting words were, "she should not allow her to drive Quaker again, as he had cautioned her to drive slow, and she had gone and beat one of the fastest horses in town."

Joe said next day with, a quiet twinkle in his eye, that his wife did not give him a "certain lecture" that night, and when parties put up their little bets on it he proved by Uncle Barnes that they went out to Pittsburgh for their chicken fixings and etceteras, and didn't get back until 6 o'clock next morning.

J. M. McCLUNG.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Recent Election—The Democracy Routed and Dumbfounded—The Liberals Branded as Confidence Men—Hon. William S. Moore's Triumph.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 14th, 1872.

The first great political battle in Pennsylvania has been fought, a most glorious victory won, and we, in Washington county, claim our share of the glory. We went into the fight with the odds against us. The Democrats, who carried the county for the last three years and who had backing then—as they insisted before the election—two hundred and fifty Liberals, started out in the cadvass full of hope. They figured up and confidently expected four hundred majority for the meagrel party. But the result shows that our State, district and county tickets were so triumphant by majorities ranging from three hundred and twenty-nine to seven hundred and fifty that the Democracy is not only beaten, but they are completely routed. They are perfectly dumbfounded. They are mad and in their madness have turned upon their leaders, and unfortunately they did not select a wise man. In place of claiming, now that there are two hundred and fifty "Libs" in the county, they put the number at twenty-seven, and say that they were "sold out" by those who voted with out them. One Democrat carried his ingratitude so far as to say that if about two more Liberals had stumpped the county, the Republican majority would have been one thousand.

THE CONGRESSMAN ELECT.

The election of the Hon. Wm. S. Moore to Congress, from this district, is especially a matter of congratulation. He is a man of education, refinement and sterling integrity. And if there ever was a case in which the office sought the man, and not the man the office, it is in his case. He was first nominated in the county without his knowledge. He was placed on the ticket by the County and Congressional Conferees without his taking any part in their action whatever, and after his nomination, he never did anything to secure his election that his most zealous opponents could object to. Such men as he are the people party that enter the halls of Congress can say as much.

BUTLER, PA.

An Error Corrected—Better than Ever—The Official Vote.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The following note from an esteemed correspondent in Butler, explains an error which we are glad to correct; it shows Gil Butler right again on the records.

BUTLER, PA., Oct. 14, 1872.

To the Editors of The Gazette.

You err in stating in the GAZETTE of to-day the majority of Hartranft at 4,586. The majority is 5,45, for General Hartranft.

Correct in to morrow's paper.

Yours truly,

JNO. N. PURVIANCE.

The average Republican majority in the county is about 600.

DISTRICT DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Purviance	4,048
Hazzard	3,936
Mitchell	3,845
Hopkins	3,299

THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

(To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INDIANA, PA., October 14, 1872.

Below I give you the official majorities comprising the 21st Congressional District:

Taylor's majority in Indiana	2,269
Foster's majority in Westmoreland	998
Foster's majority in Fayette	584
	1,589
Taylor's majority	689

You also were in error in your table of majorities, printed this morning. Indiana county gave Hartranft 2,326, instead of the figures published.

STATE NEWS.

MILL HALL, Wyoming county, has a grist mill erected in 1806. It is built of stone, has run sixty years, and is still in use.

THE Freeburg *Courier* says that among the records in the County Surveyor's office of Snyder county is a field note book of Nehemiah Reese, containing a description of a tract of land surveyed in 1775, for the King of Prussia.

A LARGE force of workmen are at present employed in laying a third track for the Pennsylvania Railroad along the line between Altoona and Crestline. It is the intention of the Company to construct a third track through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh as rapidly as possible.

THE *Miner's Journal* has the following in reference to an aged pear tree: "Mr. Shuman, grocer of Pottsville, has placed upon our table a pear grown the present season upon a tree 105 years old, on the premises of his father, John Shuman, at Espy Scott township, Columbia county. The tree has born fruit every year during this period.

SOME days ago, Mr. Josiah Glessner, of Roxbury, Somerset county, was riding on a platform of one of the cars on the mail train going east near Meyers' Mills on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, when his hat blew off. The train was running at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, but he sprang after his hat to the horror of all who saw him. He got his hat and two broken legs.

THE Meadville *Republican* says Mr. James Johnson, an aged citizen of Woodcock borough, committed suicide by hanging himself at about one o'clock Tuesday afternoon. His wife went out for a few moments to one of the neighbors, and when she returned, upon opening the stair door to go up, she discovered him hanging by a rope in the stairway. She immediately cut the rope and let him down, but life was already extinct. Mr. Johnson was about seventy years of age, and one of the early settlers of Crawford county.

Col. Forney's Opinion.

Col. J. W. Forney telegraphed to Washington from Philadelphia on the 6th:

"My opportunities during the last few days of ascertaining the prospects of the result of Tuesday's election in this State have been ample, and I have been in communication with the prominent men from all parts of the State representing both political parties, and all the information gathered satisfies me beyond doubt that Charles R. Buckalew will not only be elected Governor by a handsome majority, but that the days of the Cameron dynasty are numbered."

The Democrats of the Third Missouri District nominated Wm. H. Stone for Congress. It is stated on good authority that Wm. Grosvenor will decline the nomination of the Liberals and Democrats of the First District.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

LAKE DISASTER.

The Steamer Lacia Belle Sunk.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Full Account of the Disaster.

RACINE, WIS., October 14.—The Lacia Belle, which left Milwaukee on Sunday night, sprung a leak on her voyage, and sunk. The second engineer, who was in one of the boats which has arrived here, gives the following account of the disaster. They left Milwaukee at nine o'clock last night. About midnight the vessel sprung a leak and made water rapidly. There were about twenty-five passengers on board, including seven ladies and three children. The crew worked hard to prevent the vessel sinking, and threw considerable of the cargo overboard, but all to no purpose. Finding the steamer about to sink, they prepared to take to the life-boats, of which there were five. Into one of these five of the ladies were put, with a good crew to manage it. The men were, however, tired out, having worked all night with pumping, and suffering from the cold. When the last boat load left the steamer five were left on her when she went down. Four of them were in the water, clinging to a piece of timber. All they knew was that they lost, as we could give them no assistance without danger of swamping our boat. Two of the five boats drifted southward to Kenosha.

W. Sanderson, clerk of the Lacia Belle, says: We left Milwaukee at nine o'clock on Sunday night, having on board nineteen full passengers and two children, with a crew of thirty-two men, all told. About midnight, when about twenty-five miles out from Racine, the sea running heavily, we shipped a heavy sea amidships, which put out the fires and stopped the engines. It was blowing hard from the north, and when the vessel lost her headway the wind swung her around, and a heavy sea struck her open the seams, through which the water rushed with such force that in spite of all efforts of the crew it gained rapidly upon us, and about 5:30 A. M. it became evident that the steamer would go down. There were five boats in all, two life boats, a yawl, and two small boats. We got all the people into these boats with the exception of five or six men, who refused to leave the vessel, and who I think were drowned when she went down. I had in my boat seven persons—Peter Weiter, M. Warder and wife, Robert Fogg, Lewis Oeshtaden, Rebecca Campbell and myself. We landed here this morning at about 6 o'clock this evening, having been over twelve hours on the water. During the afternoon a propeller with two smoke pipes passed quite near us, but made no response to our signals. Another steamer passed us on the North side of the five boats have arrived here—mine and the one commanded by the second engineer. My boat, as stated, had seven persons in all on board.

The engineer's boat had ten of the crew, including the first and second cooks and night watchman, one passenger and a boy, twelve persons in all. The captain's boat, which is reported arrived in Milwaukee, had four persons aboard. She was a very small boat. One of the other two boats with ten people was seen by the engineer's boat making north toward Milwaukee. Sanderson thinks they were picked up by a schooner. If not, they will land somewhere between Racine and Milwaukee. Of the fifth boat, which according to the statement of Sanderson must have contained thirteen persons, there are as yet no tidings.

AUBURN.

Funeral of Wm. H. Seward.

AUBURN, October 14.—A large number of people viewed the remains of Mr. Seward as he lay in state.

The streets were thronged with private conveyances. A rain storm prevailed, but the streets through which the procession passed were lined with spectators. No less than six thousand persons formed in line.

There was no one present at the services, which took place at the residence, except the family and relatives. Dr. Brainard officiated. After the services at the house, the remains were carried by the deceased's late servants to the church, the bells of the various churches tolling. The church was filled, with the exception of the seats reserved for the family and pall bearers, and thousands, unable to gain admittance, were obliged to stand in the rain outside. The church was tastefully draped with mourning. On the altar was a cross formed of autumn leaves. The table cloth on the altar was hung in festoons fastened with miniature sheaves of wheat. The pew of the family of the deceased was draped in mourning. In front of the altar were the pall bearers and ministers of various denominations were seated. Rev. Brainard, rector of St. Peter's, was assisted by Rev. Wm. D. Doty, of St. Paul's, Waterloo, Rev. Charles H. Hall, of St. John's, Auburn, and Rev. Thomas G. Reed, of Geneva.

At 2:50 P. M., the assisting clergy marched down the aisle to the front entrance of the church, and there met Dr. Brainard with the coffin. The procession was formed, led by the assisting clergy, repeating the introductory sentences: "I am the resurrection and life," &c. Then followed the deceased's friends, and after them the following pall bearers: Thurlow Weed, Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, Richard Schell, Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Hon. Henry Wells, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. George W. Patterson, formerly Lieutenant Governor with Governor Seward, Hon. James Bowen, Hon. Michael S. Myers, James Seymour, Richard Steele, Hon. Nelson Beardsley, formerly a law partner of Seward, Hon. Daniel Hewson, Hon. Asa T. Throop, Hon. Hon. John Porter, and Gen. J. H. Chedell. The remains were placed on a couch in front of the altar. The deceased's family took their places in their pews, and the servants and pall bearers filed into reserved pews.

During all this the congregation rose to their feet and remained standing. The choir then sang the anthem, "Lord, let me know my end, and the number of my days," &c. Dr. Potter then read the lesson commencing, "Now is Christ risen from the dead," &c. Rev. Dr. Brainard then gave out Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's beautiful hymn, "I would not live alway." The Lord's prayer was then said by the clergy. Dr. Brainard then said a prayer for the persons in affliction and other prayers in the burial service, when he pronounced the benediction.

Dr. Brainard then announced that an opportunity would be given the congregation to view the remains by passing up the middle aisle and thence out of the west door. The entire congregation availed themselves of this opportunity. The beautiful flowers brought from New York, and which graced the parlor in which the remains were laid to rest, were brought to the church and placed on the casket.

After the congregation had all passed out, a procession was formed in the following order, and marched to Fort Hill Cemetery: Attending physicians, pall bearers, pall bearers, hearse, the family, the clergy, the Common Council, Board of Education, distinguished strangers, foreign delegations, military in citizens' dress, and citizens in citizens' dress, civic associations, and citizens.

On reaching the cemetery the remainder of the Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Brainard, "Dust to dust," and the service of upon obsequies the most simple and impressive ever performed over the remains of man, so great in life and so universally honored and esteemed in death.

The lot in which the deceased was buried is situated on a gradually sloping bank in Glen Haven, and is surrounded by noble old trees. The grave lies between two beautiful sarcophagues, one containing the remains of his former wife on the left, and the other those of his daughter on the right. All the military, firemen and civic societies were in citizen's dress, and no music was in line.

The following answer was sent to President Grant's telegram:

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C., October 14.—Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in behalf of all the members of the family of our father we return you our heartfelt and sincere thanks for your expression of sympathy with them in this great affliction.

W. F. SEWARD,
W. H. SEWARD, JR.

INDIANA.

Election Returns.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—The official vote of seventy-seven counties received at the Secretary of State's office, with semi-official returns from the other eighteen counties, give T. A. Hendricks, Democrat, for Governor, 804 majority; Leonidas Sexton, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, 1,313 majority; W. W. Curry, Republican, for Secretary of State, 1,163 majority; J. A. Wildman, Republican, for Auditor, 1,224 majority; J. B. Gleaner, Republican, for Treasurer, 1,520 majority; G. L. Orth, Republican, for Congressman at large, 1,147 majority; Wm. Williams, Republican, for Congressman at large, 1,474 majority.

The balance of the State ticket, except Superintendent of Public Instruction, is Republican. For the latter office Milton B. Hopkins, Democrat, is elected. The Legislature, from the official returns, will stand fifty-four Republicans to forty-six Democrats in the House, and twenty-seven Republicans to twenty-three Democrats in the Senate. The official vote of the Ninth Congressional District elects Neff over Shanks, Republican, by twenty-eight votes, but in one township in Adams county, Shanks' district, forty-seven Republican votes were thrown out on account of the words "Republican ticket" printed on the head of the ticket. If these votes are allowed on the final count, Shanks will be elected by nineteen votes. Both parties are preparing to renew the contest for the Presidential election.

TROY.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

TROY, October 14.—The Saratoga County Bank at Waterford was robbed at an early hour this morning of over three hundred thousand dollars, by a gang of nine desperadoes disguised in Ku-Klux uniforms. The robbers secreted themselves in the house of the cashier early last evening, and afterwards bound and gagged the entire family except the cashier, whom they compelled to open the vaults of the bank. The loss to the bank is about eight thousand five hundred dollars. Special depositors will lose about three hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds and stocks.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Ferrol Insurrection—The Harbor Blockaded—Anarchy Among the Insurgents—Carlist Agitation in Catalonia—The Propeller China Burned—Bismarck's Health.

SPAIN.

THE FERROL INSURRECTION.

MADRID, October 14.—A dispatch from Ferrol says that the insurrectionists made two attacks on the frigate Asturias yesterday, but were repulsed. Three Government vessels are blockading the entrance to the harbor of Ferrol. It is impossible for any vessels or rebels to get out. Anarchy prevails in the insurgent band, and

...ZETTE.

...ZETTE BUILDING, ...mue and Smithfield Street.

...N KING.....N. P. REED. ...HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING. GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

A NEW steamboat bill is being matured at Washington, for presentation to Congress at its next session. It is claimed that it embodies all the excellences and avoids the defects of the present law. We advise our steamboat men to carefully scrutinize it.

THE *Post* is lachrymose over the ill-success of poor James Irvin, who failed of an election to the Constitutional Convention. This is absurd. Mr. Irvin has himself to thank, partly, for his defeat. He was found to have issued stickers, and while he denied that he had special purposes antagonistic to any of our candidates, his example in this particular caused him to be discriminated against. He is doubtless an excellent person, but his peculiar fitness for the Constitutional Convention was never made to prominently appear.

THE COTTON CROP is moving to foreign ports with unexampled rapidity, caused by the want of cash at the South, and the desire to take advantage of the high rates of foreign exchange upon exports. At the close of last week, the sixth week of the season, the exports to Great Britain exceed those of 1871 by 7,174 bales, and those to the Continent are greater by 22,083 bales than last year. At the same time, the stock in United States ports is 46,496 bales above last season; and the receipts at all ports are 310,529 against 183,740 in 1871, a gain of 126,799 bales. The greater promptness in this season's movement is welcomed on all hands, and is particularly acceptable in New York where there is a strong demand for foreign exchange.

THE general respect paid yesterday to the funeral services over the late ex-Secretary Seward makes an era in our public affairs worthy of mention. The State Department at Washington, public buildings in New York city, and public and private buildings in Auburn were draped in honor of his memory. Mr. Seward as perfectly completed a life, well rounded in every particular, as any man the country ever produced. At the close of a long and brilliant career, he is regarded rather as a patriot than a politician,—a man of universal sympathies, rather than a man of narrow prejudices. He goes to his grave, after having lived out his three score years and ten, and his name will shine with brighter lustre as the years roll on. The memory of William H. Seward will rank among the purest in the land.

THE FAILURE of the potato crop in various parts of Europe has started the theory that the cause of this misfortune is connected with the electrical condition of the atmosphere. It is pointed out that the year preceding the first outbreak of the disease in Ireland was, like the present year, quite exceptional as regarded thunder storms; and a clergyman writes from Devonshire to the London *Times*, that in his district, notwithstanding the frost and blight, the land has yielded great crops. Then follows the explanation, namely: "The whole district is wonderfully exempt from thunder storms, the heights of Dartmoor on the north and the sea on the south seeming to draw away the clouds. I have been rector of the parish for twelve year, during which there have not been six thunder storms." The best explanation of this apparent sympathy between the health of potatoes and electricity seems to be that injury is done to the plant by the sudden excessive soaking caused by the thunder-showers.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

A remarkable movement has been started in the city of New York to secure the return to the Assembly of the State, at the election to be held next month, of men beyond the reach of bribes and outside the influence of corrupt political or financial rings. Messrs. Charles O'Conor, James Emott, Wheeler H. Peckham and Joseph H. Choate have volunteered their services as an Advisory Board in regard to the nomination of Assemblymen not only in the city but throughout the State. These gentlemen represent both political parties and were prominent in the reform movement of last year; in fact were the leaders of that uprising against official corruption. They seem to possess public confidence in an unlimited degree. In the circular to the people announcing their purpose, the Advisory Board state:

"We venture to consider ourselves capable of thus serving you in this peculiar emergency. We are of the most diverse views in relation to political questions and in relation to the prominent candidates for high offices. Each of us has, however, entire confidence in the fairness and good faith of the others. As an assurance to honest contending partisans that our action will be governed by no favoritism to men, parties or special political ideas, we pledge ourselves to act, each on his own unbiassed judgment, and also that no resolves shall be announced by us except such as are the result of an unanimous vote.

"The legislative department of a Commonwealth is its motive power. Its operation is like that of the vital current in a strong man's veins—it represents the impulses of the sovereign people; it is THE WILL OF THE STATE. A corrupt majority in our Legislature possesses in actual practice vastly more power than the English Parliament. Few, feeble, and utterly inefficient against robbery of the public treasure, are the restraints of our fundamental law. Such a majority can render practically powerless the Judiciary and the Executive. The influence of the latter is singularly narrowed by our present Constitution. Fewer votes are required to overcome a veto than to adopt a law on its original passage."

The mode of procedure recommended by the Board is that in districts where the Republicans have a decided majority, and a questionable candidate secures a nomination, the honest Democrats should nominate, and acting as a balance of power, elect any honest Republican. The same rule is to be applied conversely in districts clearly Democratic. The Board proposes to meet daily until election, and invites confidential written communications as to the status of any candidate. They will recommend to the voters only those of unexceptionable character, passing by with an eloquent silence the corrupt ones. As part of the plan one Democrat and one Republican in each Assembly district will be designated to communicate with the Board confidentially.

This singular movement meets with the support of the New York papers of both parties, and it is predicted will result in a reduction of the number of purchasable legislators. But we hardly think any permanent reform can be effected in this manner. Our idea of legislative reform is that it must come through constitutional limitations on the power of the legislature. We live in the hope to see this applied with the utmost rigor by the coming Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. Then, and not until then, will our State be redeemed from the public scandals witnessed every year at Harrisburg.

THE FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

It has occasionally been objected to our national banking system that it was not sufficiently pliable for the exigencies of our ever increasing business. This is, perhaps, the most valid objection ever raised against our banks,—but it is one that is within the power of Congress to remedy, and we think, within the scope of the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury. There are times, it is well known, when larger amounts of currency are needed, than is necessary at other times. In the grain moving season, when the pork crop is being packed, and at other times, when special demands arise from unlooked for causes, the stringency created in the financial market becomes exceedingly annoying. The ever-increasing volume of business, or the development of new forms of business, add to the necessity for a supply of currency, which shall, at times, be largely greater than is generally the case.

There is at the present time a stringency in the money market that is being very severely felt by many of our active business men. For several weeks past, the alleged reason for this was the anticipated call of the United States authorities for the bank statements. The banks, in view of this call, were holding on to their reserve. But the statements made, and we are informed that the real cause of the stringency was the large demand in New York, and at the West for currency. The bank statements show that they are accommodating the public so far as they can, but the demand far exceeds the supply. The probability is, that unless relief shall come from some source, this stringency will continue till the close of the year. This makes a very uncomfortable outlook for those who have large financial demands to meet within the next two months.

There is a possible remedy within the control of Secretary Boutwell. It will be remembered that when Mr. McCullough was Secretary of the Treasury, he pursued the policy of retiring legal tender notes,—and carried this policy forward till nearly fifty millions were thus retired. The policy thus pursued, created a financial stringency at the very outset, and Congress eventually came to the rescue, by enacting a law, permitting the re-issue of notes thus retired, or the substitution of a fresh issue to take their place. It is understood that Secretary Boutwell holds, that this law applies to the fifty-millions thus retired, but that he has not issued the notes, because he has not felt that the business interests of the country demanded it. We believe that the time has now come when the demand is sufficiently urgent to call for the issue, and we hope the Secretary will not hesitate in making it.

In carrying forward business such as is peculiar to Pittsburgh, our manufacturers, coal operators, oil refiners, and others need large amounts of money. Usually, just when there is a stringency because of outside demands, the requirements here are most urgent. Such is the case at the present, and we hope the Secretary of the Treasury will see his way clear to make such an issue, under the laws of Congress referred to, as will fully meet the demands of the business public. If he were to take action at once, he would be the means of adding very largely to the volume of business, and to the convenience and prosperity of the business public. We hope aid will be afforded our banks at this juncture.

BREAKDOWN IN GREELEYISM.

It it worth our while to occasionally refer to the past that we may gather light to guide us in the future. It will be remembered by those who followed closely the progress of the fusion between Liberals and Democrats that several conditions were imposed on the sanguine Liberals by the cautious and less hopeful Democrats. Among these was that relating to the State elections. It was very plainly declared to the Liberals, that the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were to be regarded as tests of the strength of the Liberal party. If they could show sufficient addition to the usual Democratic vote to carry the States referred to for the fusion ticket, the Democracy agreed to do their utmost to elect Greeley. If, on the contrary, they failed to add anything to the Democratic strength, they were to be let alone by the Democracy, who would then have enough to do to save their party organization. This was the understood basis of the fusion at the Baltimore Convention.

The result shows that Greeleyism was worse than nothing to the Democratic party. If it gave them any votes in this State, the question will naturally come up, —what would Hartranft's vote have been in a straight fight with the Democracy alone. The truth is, the Republican party gained vastly by the fusion arrangement, as thousands of honest, but disgusted Democrats voted the straight Republican ticket. So in Ohio and Indiana. In the latter State, there was a Democratic gain on the Governor, but the candidate secured this by his personal popularity, and not by the influence of the Greeley element. Hence the effect of it all has been to injure rather than benefit the Democracy. They know this, and now propose to repudiate Greeleyism.

They can do this in good faith. Their only trouble is to concentrate their votes on some other person. As this cannot be done efficiently in the short time remaining, the proposition is to simply repudiate the movement, save the party, and leave Mr. Greeley to shift for himself. The New York *Tribune* sees this evident drift of affairs, and is frantically calling on the two incongruous elements forming its party, to cease their quarrelling and join to fight what it is pleased to call their common enemy. It will indeed be mortifying, should the Democracy formally refuse to sustain Greeley, thus leaving the betrayed old man to the tender mercies of the Liberal Republicans. We do not presume that this will be universally done,—yet that he will be generally deserted, when the time for the November ballot is at hand, is entirely certain. If he carries five States he will do quite as well as shrewd politicians expect.

Out of all this, comes the reflection, that dishonest political trading does not always pay. It is better for political organizations to hold to their principles, and follow them out, or if convinced they are wrong, abandon them. The true policy of the Democracy, is to thoroughly revise their political faith. If they have learned enough to abandon old errors, and take up new ideas, very well. If they can find living questions, in which they can take a position in advance of that of the Republican party, they may have some chance of building up a reputation in the future. If not, they will be compelled to yield to the force of circumstances and disband. In our view, so nearly does the Republican party meet the wishes of the country, that it will be wise for our Democratic friends to vote with it.

DEATH OF COL. JAMES M. COOPER.

A little more than four weeks ago this gentleman was taken ill. His disease developed into an intermittent typhoid fever. We announced last week that much solicitude for the issue of his case was felt by his family. It was afterwards understood that his symptoms were less alarming, and from day to day intelligence came to his friends of the varying circumstances of his case, and hopes and fears alternated, only to terminate at last on Monday morning in death.

It is to us a painful duty to record this event. We have had pleasant personal relations with deceased for about thirty-five years and we but express the common sentiment of all who knew him, that his loss will be felt and deplored by the entire business community of which he was a recognized ornament. He was a gentleman of more than ordinary culture and refinement. He was a good thinker and an able writer. It was remarked of him by the late R. M. Riddle, himself a second Junius, that Mr. Cooper wrote better English than any of his contributors (to the *Commercial Journal*). The wielded a trenchant pen. He never avoided controversy on any subject of local or general interest to which his judgment was committed, and always proved himself a dangerous adversary. No public or private citizens studied more or understood better than Mr. Cooper the subject of the tariff; and before committees of Congress and through the press he has exerted much and most salutary influence in behalf of our great industrial interests. He was a fine Belles Lettres scholar, a ready writer and impressive speaker.

Mr. Cooper was early sent by his widowed mother, a pious and exemplary lady, from Baltimore, his native city, to Nazareth Hall, a Moravian school, in Pennsylvania. He was in the habit of ascribing his intellectual, and next to his sainted mother, moral training, to this most excellent his school. He was trained to the hardware business in the once eminent house of McKim & Co., Baltimore, whose confidence he possessed in a high degree. From Baltimore he went in his early manhood to Philadelphia, where he was associated with his father-in-law, Mr. M. M. Maslin, under the firm of Maslin & Cooper, in an extensive wholesale hardware business. He came from Philadelphia to this city about 1838, and in copartnership with the late Michael Tiernan started the well remembered house of J. M. Cooper & Co. This firm was dissolved shortly before the death of Mr. Tiernan. He then associated with him Mr. Lavely, to whom about 1858 he sold out his interest in the hardware business and retired from all mercantile pursuits, to engage, however, as he did, quite extensively, in mining and manufacturing. He was actuary of several copper mining companies, for a long time held the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the National Mining Company of Michigan, having his office in this city, and was an original member of the great steel manufacturing house of Hussey, Wells & Co. He was also a stockholder and at times a director in several of our banks and insurance companies, and at his death was President of the Diamond Savings Bank, President of the Board of managers of the Pennsylvnia School of Reform, and had for many years been a member and vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church. He was temperate, religious, punctilious, of sterling integrity and probity; very tenacious of his honor.

He was in affluent circumstances; leaves a large family, with whose sad bereavement the entire community most heartily sympathises. We can scarcely think of any of our honored citizens whose death would leave a space so difficult to supply. He will be greatly missed and his death sorely lamented.

SEWARD AND GREELEY.

The Chicago Convention of 1860—Seward's Estimate of the Rebellion.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

It is rather a notable instance of a political Nemesis that the very day which assured Mr. Greeley that no man who was ever nominated for the Presidency has so little chance for it as he, should have brought to him the news of the death of that man who, but for him, might have been President. It is within our personal knowledge that Mr. Seward looked for the nomination in 1860 with a confidence that admitted of no doubt, and he believed that his election was as certain as his nomination. Mr. Greeley was not chosen a delegate to the Chicago Convention by his fellow-citizens of his own State, but he accepted a commission from Oregon, and went to the Convention to defeat Mr. Seward. No other man worked so diligently and incessantly to bring about that end, and when it was attained in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, his exultation was expressed in terms as coarse as they were vigorous. Mr. Seward was effectually disposed of, so far as the Presidency was concerned; it was not apparent then to anybody, and least of all to Mr. Greeley himself, that the act in which he so exulted as his final and great triumph over the head of the house of Seward, Weed & Co., was also the political *felo de se* of its youngest member.

For it was the war that killed Mr. Greeley, in placing him in a position to which he was not equal in courage and judgment, and which led him into a series of acts which have been fatal to his reputation. Had Mr. Seward been elected, it is quite possible that there would have been no war, or, at least, none during his administration. He knew, as others did, that the South had determined, four years before, on secession in case of the election of Gen. Fremont on the Republican platform, but he professed to know, and, at all events, he firmly believed, that no trouble would ensue were he chosen President. The South, he said—and here again we speak from personal knowledge—the South knew him so well, and so confided in his moderation and conservatism, that they would resort to no violent measures in self-defence, or the defence of slavery, in case he should be at the head of the government. It is by no means certain that this was not true, and that the act of secession would not have been postponed by his, as it was by Buchanan's election. Had it been, the United States would have had another history, and the Mr. Greeley of 1864, in the event of a threatened secession, might have been in a very different position from that of Mr. Greeley of 1870.

But the war was a curious touchstone of character in Mr. Seward himself. He never believed in it. He accepted it as a fact toward the end of it; but it was a long time before he could bring himself to confess that it was anything more than a riot, and he probably never believed that it could not have been avoided, and certainly would have been had he been chosen President. It is said that he burst into a meeting of the Cabinet, when the news of the first blood shed in Western Virginia reached Washington, exclaiming with exultation—"Gentlemen, the insurrection is over! The insurgents have been fired into and several of them have been badly wounded." The Southern rebels were, to his mind, only a mob that would disperse on being fired into. But his firmness of character and his stern patriotism never wavered through the war. No man of the Cabinet, with the exception of Stanton only, came at last to hold up the President's hands so firmly and unwearidly as Mr. Seward, and to his wisdom and address and coolness it was undoubtedly due that the country was not entangled in its foreign as well as in its domestic relations. Could he only have come to believe in the war his services would have been incalculable, but its very existence was contrary to his whole political philosophy. His integrity, his courage and his iron nerves, however, stood in the place of conviction with him, and kept him steadily up to his highest sense of duty. Probably there is no other public man in the country who, feeling as he did, could have so flitly and honorably discharged the duties of the high office to which the President called him. His real character is better read in those years of his life than in all the rest of it put together.

AN EXODUS.

The Jews of Roumania to Emigrate to the United States.

The *Nation* of last week says:

The Jewish question has taken an almost amusing turn in Roumania. As we have several times explained in these columns, the Jews of that region, not over 200,000 in all, are almost the sole traders and bankers, and in short form the only approach to a middle class the country possesses. They are consequently nearly everybody's creditor, and the Roumanians delight in being debtors, so that to the traditional hatred of the Jew by the Christian is added the animosity of the average man towards people who lend him money and want it back when he cannot pay it. The result is the persecutions and outrages of which we have been hearing so much for the last two or three years. But now Mr. Peixotto has proposed the emigration of the Jews of Roumania to the United States, and the Roumanian Government has taken up the scheme with almost frantic delight; and has issued a circular giving the Jews full leave to go, and many private persons offer subscriptions in aid of the enterprise. There is not much change that the Christians will be gratified by any such exodus, but if it took place it would have an effect on Roumania not unlike the emigration of the Huguenot from France or of the Moors from Spain; indeed worse, for they would leave behind them nothing but an ignorant peasantry and an idle and licentious aristocracy. Usury would probably come to an end, but so would industry.

The American War—Claims for Compensation Against the United States.

Mr. Shapland Morris Tandy, a Commissioner for the Court of Chancery, was engaged on Friday in taking the deposition of Mr. Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, of Beresford place, relative to his claim against the United States Government for £45,192 13s 9d, and £15,000, eleven years' interest on this sum, this being the amount of loss sustained by him by the destruction during the war of 746 hhds. of tobacco, his property. Mr. King, the United States Consul, was present. Dr. Boyd, instructed by Mr. Mills, attended to examine on behalf of the United States Government. Mr. O'Connor, having been examined, his depositions were signed and forwarded with other papers connected with the claim to Washington, to the Secretary to the Mixed Commission on American and British claims. Mr. O'Connor has a further claim on account of his ship, the Queen of England, not being allowed to proceed to Richmond in July, 1861, to convey this tobacco to Dublin, the admiral commanding the American fleet having prevented her doing so.—*Dublin Irish Times, Sept. 30.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE total quantity of coal annually used in the world is estimated at 195½ million tons; Europe yielding 167½ millions; America, 27 millions, almost entirely from the United States; Asia and Australia, nearly 2½ million.

THE English Anti-Slavery Society gives a lamentable account of the present condition of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa. According to this statement at least 150,000 natives are yearly dragged away from their homes, eighty out of every one hundred of whom perish on the way from exhaustion or violence.

MR. PULLMAN, of palace car fame, is in Paris for the purpose of placing on the railway lines between Paris and Vienna a few of his excellent American vehicles. They will be ready for use during the exhibition. As most of the Continental lines are of uniform gauge, it is not improbable that this trial may lead to the general adoption of palace cars. They will prove a decided novelty in Europe.

A WASHINGTON correspondent is authority for the statement that surveys are now in progress for a proposed ship canal across the Delaware peninsula, connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and thus enabling the Baltimore and Ohio line of ocean steamships to compete on equal terms with that soon to be started by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Governor Pender of Delaware, has promised to recommend State aid in his next message. The canal will cost $4,000,000, which it is believed can be borrowed in Germany, and will bring Baltimore a day nearer Bremen.

FROM reports now published, we learn something of the part played during the recent war by the Turnvereine for the training of the youth of Germany. The 1,051 branches number 81,737 members, of whom 14,000 were called under arms. Large numbers of the remainder went into the field as volunteers, 1,110 as assistants to the ambulance department. Of the whole number, 1,243 were wounded, 191 died through fatigue or sickness, and 517 were slain in battle or died of wounds received there. The American and English Turnvereine were not backward in furnishing their contingents to this brave band.

THE Michigan fiscal year closed on the last day of September, and the report of the State Auditor has just been made public. The exhibit shows a steady decrease of debt and taxation. The State debt was reduced $112,000 during the past year, and the reduction would have been still larger had it not been that the holders of the State bonds refused to sell them to the State at par, and the State Treasurer is forbidden by law to pay a premium for them. A State capitol is in process of erection which will cost $1,250,000. Notwithstanding this, it is estimated that before ten years time the State general taxes will be done away with entirely, because the specific taxes on railroads, banks, insurance companies, etc., will fully pay the State expenses and for the new capitol also.

THE island of Manhattan on which New York City now stands, was bought by the Dutch from the Indians in 1626 for the trifling sum of $25. The assessed value of wealth on the island in 1872 is about $800,000,000, the real value is not less than $2,000,000,000 and may be even double this. Of course it will be said that the Dutch made a good investment of their $25, and no doubt they did. But if that $25 had been put out on an interest at ten per cent. on the first of October, 1625, and the interest itself annually invested at ten per cent. also, the product on the first of October, 1872, would have been $36,560,197,962—or more than twenty-six thousand millions. This is three hundred times as great as the assessed value of property in New York, and nearly as great as the estimated value of all the property in the United States.

PERSONAL.

EUGENIE writes to the Pope that the worst misfortune involved in the downfall of her husband was the consequent fall of His Highness.

BRIGNOLI is singing in Italy, and visiting his relatives after an absence of twenty years. He is in much better voice than when he left America.

STEPHEN GLADSTONE, son of the British Premier, has been made rector of Hawarden, at $15,000 per annum. With such an income it isn't hard to walk the path of rectorude.

EX-GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has entered the lists of discoveries, and entered as Government land a hitherto unknown island of 1,200 acres in Lake Superior. The land is very valuable.

ONE rainy Sunday a number of strangers crowded into Surry Chapel for shelter; whereupon the eccentric Rowland Hill said: "Some people are blamed for making religion a cloak, but I do not think those are much better who make it an umbrella."

A BROOKLYN physician, gifted with a facultp for outspoken talk and plain English, reported the death of a patient as from "dyspepsia, caused by taking quack medicines for two years." Doubtless there was more truth in this than in half the long Latin obfuscations commonly made use of.

THE Greenbush *Gazette* is responsible for the following: A prominent citizen of this village went home a few nights since at a late hour, and gently tapped on the door. "Who is it?" inquired his better half. To which very proper inquiry the heartless man replied by asking "Who do you expect at this hour of the night?"

GEN. HARTMAN BACHE, one of the oldest and most honored officers of the United States army, and a member of one of the most distinguished families of the country, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. Hartman Bache was born in 1795, in Philadelphia, and was a grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and a brother of the eminent Dr. Franklin Bache. In 1814 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from that institution in 1818.

A REMARKABLE instance of the reward that is said to follow good actions is the following: Forty-five years ago Mr. B. T. Hanley, a merchant of Cincinnati, failed in business but was assisted to engage in it again by a stranger named Mr. S. W. Davis. Shortly after this Mr. Hanley's place of business was burned to the ground, and Mr. Davis again advanced him money, with which he left the city to seek his fortune. He is now reported to be dying in Texas, and has left his whole fortune, valued at $3,000,000, to Mr. Davis.

ILLUMINATED BULLETINS.

Novel Way of Exhibiting Election Returns.

A new device has been employed this year for making known the election returns as fast as received, and it will undoubtedly find much favor, and supersede, to a great extent, the old way of announcement by bulletin boards at the newspaper offices and by the reading of telegrams to an audience in a hall. The new plan was tried last night in Madison Square before a large crowd collected in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and along the northerly pavement of Twenty-third street. Upon a curtain was thrown, by means of a magnifying lens and a strong light, an illuminated disk about twelve feet in diameter, upon which appeared in black letters plainly legible the words of the telegraphic dispatches as fast as they were received. They were received pretty fast, too; but when the crowd had to wait more than two or three minutes illuminated adjurations were addressed to it: "Patience! We give you the returns the second they are received," was one of these. Another was, "Patience! Ohio always is late." Another resource of the spectators was reading the advertisements and looking at the pictures which alternated with the dispatches. Thus, after the announcement, received with great applause, that Pennsylvania had gone for Hartranft by a majority of more than twenty thousand; or that Ohio had given thirteen thousand majority; or that there was a Republican gain in Berks, the figure would be shown of a youthful colored person whose countenance wore a knowing smile, to which the crowd never failed to respond by laughing and applause. Or perhaps it would be a grotesque picture of Le Roi Carotte, which would provoke cheers and advice to him to "go West." The advertisers also availed themselves of this opportunity, and among the announcements that "Our friends in Philadelphia have stopped counting majorities," and that "Miles and Miles of votes in Philadelphia are filed with people," and that "Parsons is elected," and that "Julian's own township gives a Republican majority," and that "The Republicans claim Indiana by ten thousand majority," there were invitations to the public to buy Messrs. Devlin & Co.'s ready made clothes; to remember Mr. James Anthony Froude, who comes lecturing; to take a trip to Niagara with a return ticket cheap, and to buy shirts of a pattern patented by a citizen of this city. It was curious, by the way, to observe the applause given to a not very American looking eagle, who, however, had a flag in charge; and also the respectful applause given at each of its appearances to a portrait of Washington, certainly not by Stuart. Clearly, the political managers will be compelled to continue the illuminated returns.—*N. Y. Nation, Oct. 10.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Rott, C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE,

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts. Fine and Common Enameled Fenders. Nickel Plated Grate Fronts. Nickel Plated Fenders. Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

206 and 208 Liberty Street

One Fire Will Last All Winter.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE

REVOLUTION,

A new SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anth acite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.

Warranted to be Perfect in Operation

and the most powerful heating stove in the country.

Manufactured and for sale by

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,

NO. 194 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER

HATS,

Newest Styles,

Largest Stock,

LOWEST PRICES,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALL 1872.

M. MENTZER & SON,

94 Market Street.

AN ELEGANT

LINE OF

FALL GOODS

NOW OPEN.

New Dress Goods,
New Shawls,
New Scarfs,
Cassimeres,
Waterproof Cloths, &c.

Big Bargains

IN

Country Flannels and Blankets.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

M. Mentzer & Son,

94 MARKET STREET.

oct3:26-1THS

NEW GOODS

FRESH ARRIVAL.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

BLACK SILKS

New Stripped Poplins,

BROCADE SILKS,

Satteines in New Shades,

FRENCH DIAGONILS,

Brocade Mohairs,

ALPACA LUSTRES

VELVETS, PLUSH,

VELVETEENS,

Shawls and Scarfs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

In Great Variety at Very Low Prices.

Don't Pay Advanced Prices, we Sell as Cheap as Ever.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

THE GREAT DRESS GOODS AND DRY GOODS HOUSE.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

Opened this day at

HORNE & CO.'S

STORES,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

100 Doz. Ladies' Fleeced Cotton Hose

White and Unbleached, Regular and Extra Lengths.

Ladies' All-Wool Balmoral.
White, Drab and Black Hose.
White and Drab Plain and Ribbed Merino Hose.
Misses and Children's Fancy and White French Cashmere. Fancy, All-Wool Ribbed, White Merino, Plain and Ribbed, in all qualities, and entirely new patterns, in Fancy Goods, as well as a full line of Cotton Fleeced Hosiery.

100 Dozen Ladies' Cloth, Berlin, and Silk Fleeced Lined Gloves.

100 Dozen Children's Gloves,

White, Blue, Scarlet and Dark Colors.

Boys' Cloth and Leather Gloves.
Also, an elegant line of Ladies' Doe-Skin and Cloth Gauntlets.
Braid, Gimp and Fringes, in novel patterns.
Colored Fringes in new cloth shades.
Jet Ornaments, Tassels and fine Dress Buttons.

Guipure and Chantilly Laces.

Guipure Thread and Lama Lace Berthas.
200 Dozen four and five inch Blue Silk NECK SCARFS in all colors.
New Watered Sash Ribbons.
Black Silk Cloaking Velvets.
Bonnet and Golden Wheel BLACK DRESS SILKS, at lowest prices.

New Goods Every Day,

AT RETAIL STORES,

HORNE & CO.

oct

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The First and Second Floors

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

Devoted Entirely to Retail.

An attractive stock of

FALL MILLINERY,

In all the latest novelties.

LADIES' TWO BUTTONED

KID GLOVES.

FALL GLOVES,

For Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear.

NEW LACE VEILS.

UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' U derwear,
Gents' Underwear,
Children's Underwear,
Hosiery of all kinds.

Shawls and Skirts.

A complete stock in all departments, who'esale and retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

FREE EX

TO

GREAT AUC

1,000 Magnificen

FROM 20 TO 30 BUILD AND OR

ON MOND

BY

Pittsburgh & Castl

e Shannon R. R. Co.

This is the very best chance yet offered to obtain REASONABLE PRICES. The Company's New farms in the county into short and direct communication have in the past nor will in the future present its various branches, so as to meet the wants of its R. can go to or from the city every hour during the It may be readily seen from the abundance of accom must rapidly increase in value. Now is the time to and while they are cheap. Whatever is wanted in small lots, easy terms, fine rich soil for gardening, flowers, they are all on this property.

GO AND

The Terms of Sale are 10 PER CENT. of from date of purchase, the balance in 20 QUAR Bond and Mortgage. $10 of first payment on each purchase.

All parties desiring to Attend this MONONGAHELA INCLINE PLANE, on MONDAY, October 14th. Tickets sic will accompany the Excursion, and

For Plans and Further

No. 75 FOURT

At the South P

239 A

LIBERTY

ARBUTHNOT, S

IMPORTERS AN

DRY G

Notions and

Largest and Best S

AT LOWEST EA

Sole Agents for Fullerton'

BARRED F

GET THE BEST

D. W. E

POP

ONE PRICE

VARIETY

CONSTANTLY IN REC

No. 59 FIFT

Masonic Hall B

SOLID GOLD AND GOL

OF A

Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods in grea Desks, Music and Portfolios, Wax and China dies' Companions, Sachels, Traveling Bag sors and Shears, Pistols and Revolvers, Fi Parian Marble Busts and Figures, and fan cles, including all the lastet novelties of t goods, all arrranged in separate depart

Stereoscopes and

10c., 25c., 50c., $1.00, $1.50, AND

THE MISCELLANEOUS AND

Contains a full assortment of the best grad Solid Gold Jewelry. Prices all marked in One call will convince you that the D Goods cheap.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,

Rear of 136 Wood Street,

Entrance off Virgin alley.

oct7:y3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEMPLE'S

SPECIALTIES

For Tuesday Morning.

AT 12½ CENTS.

Dark 4-4 Chintzes,

Formerly sold at 18c.

AT 12½ CENTS.

Fall Dress Goods.

AT 25 CENTS.

FIGURED REPPS,

For Ladies' and Gents' Wrappers.

AT 23 CENTS.

Heavy Twilled Flannels.

Extra good bargains in

BLACK ALPACAS

Plaid Dress Goods,

VERY CHEAP, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St. Allegheny.

CURSION!

THE

TION SALE.

t Building Sites,

INGS. FINE VINEYARDS, CHARDS,

AY, OCT. 21,

THE

e Shannon R. R. Co.

just the kind of Lo's you have been seeking at Railroad brings a number of the finest producing cation with the city. Neither difficulties nor expense the Company in perfecting its railroad in all of pations. Parties living on the line of the P. C. R. day, and the cost will not exceed street car travel. modations the Company will furnish that these lot purchase before all of the improvements are made the shape of beautiful landscape views, large lots, good society, pure air, singing birds and beautiful

SEE IT.

the purchase money to be paid within 30 DAYS TERLY PAYMENTS, with interest secured by lot will be required at time of sale to secure the

Sale will meet at the foot of the at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., will be given free of charge. Good mu a Free Lunch served at 12 o'clock.

Information Inquire at

H AVENUE,

OR

ittsburgh Office.

239 AND 241

LIBERTY STREET.

SHANNON & CO.,

D JOBBERS OF

GOODS,

Small Wares,

tock in the Market

STERN PRICES.

s, Greenville, and Erndale

LANNELS.

BARGAINS AT

EVANS'

POPULAR

DEPARTMENT

STORE,

EIFT OF NEW GOODS,

H AVENUE,

uilding, dealer in

D PLATED JEWELRY,

LL KINDS.

t variety, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Dolls with moveable eyes, Jewel Cases, Lads, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scisceid and Opera Glasses, Toilet Sets, Vases, dreds of other useful and ornamental artiche day, together with a full line of staple ments.

Stereoscopic Views.

$2.00 ARE THE LEADING PRICES.

CUTLERY DEPARTMENT

es of Cutlery, Staple and Fancy Goods and plain figures, ranging from $2.50 to $150. EPARTMENT STORE is the place to buy

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 206 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones arated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: N

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 8's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Grenshy Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz,	J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran,	Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McFerran,	Henry Daffner,
L. Morganstern,	Augs. Kleber,
Percy Kelly.	

WM. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JOHN H. DITHEY, Cashier.

jy17:vtf

GEO. S. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to Liverpool, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 14, 1872.

The appearance of the local money market today, although not so much improved as desired, showed some little symptoms of a change for the better, and the high rate men instead of being sought after had considerable trouble in seeking out such paper as suited their fancy and would pay their price. The general opinion among the bank officers expressed to day, is that the worst is past and that the ensuing week will bring a decided change in the way of easement to the money matters of the city. The favorable statement made on Saturday by the New York banks for last week, will do wonders in the way of restoring confidence and causing the money market to ease up.

Loans, decrease	$1,512,000
Specie, increase	2,263,900
Legal Tenders, increase	3,813,700
Net deposits, increase	3,569,100
Circulation, increase	1,125,700

The increasing of deposits and the decreasing of loans is something unusual, and shows, if anything can show, that the trade of the country is healthy and prosperous, and that the stringency which for the last few days has caused so much derangement in mercantil matters is an event which ought not to have transpired, and should in the future be prevented from again recurring. A man, or body of men, should be allowed to secure the manipulating of the reins of money matters to such an extent as to annoy business, derange the currency, restrict trade or oppress the people of the country; and although the evidences go a long way to show that the power of endurance possessed by the American people is unsurpassed by those of any other nation, still there is a point beyond which they cannot be forced, and although they may become befogged or get concloudied in a mist, still they have sufficient recuperative power to regain the lost ground and find out just exactly where they are.

Last week's exports from New York of domestic produce runs up to the very handsome figures, currency value, of $6,225,705—this in the face of a rise in the bank of England interest maximum rate to 6 per cent. It is most gratifying exhibit.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday
Gold	112⅝
Bonds—1881	115¾
" (coupons)	116¼
5-20— 1862	110¾
" 1864	110¾
" 1865	110½
" 1865 new	114⅝
" 1867	114⅝
" 1868	114⅝
10-40s	108¾
" (coupons)	108¾
Currency 6's	114
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	95⅝
Erie	49⅝
Harlem	114⅞
Michigan Southern	90⅞
Rock Island	112¼
North Western, Common	74¼
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅝
Union Pacific	39¼
Western Union Telegraph	70⅝
Pacific Mail	83¼

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88¾
Reading R. R	97¼
United Co.'s New Jersey	124½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	33¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	58¼
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	58¼
Pittsburgh City 6's	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7 20's	bid 93
Central Transportation	16¼

New York, October 14, 1872.

Money easy; 5@6 in the forenoon, and 3@5 in the afternoon. Sterling strong; 108⅞@108¾ for long and 110¼@110¾ for short sight. Gold dull and lower; opened at 112⅝, fell to 112⅛, and closed at 112⅜. Loans were flat for borrowing and 1@3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $21,000,000. Treasury disbursements $19,000. Governments strong and higher. State securities strong, though quiet. In stocks the upward speculation made further progress, with better distributed business than for a long time. The impression that the Treasury Department will use its influence to keep money easy stimulates a rise in the market, which opened at prices slightly above those of Saturday afternoon, and continued active and firm throughout the call, closing very strong at an advance of 3@3½ per cent. on the opening rates. The closing prices were the highest of the day. The features were Western Union, which rose 2 per cent., and which Jay Gould is said to intend to push to 85; Northwestern common, which advanced 1¾ per cent., and Ohio. Pacific Mail was less spirited than of late, but rose 1 per cent. Rock Island rose suddenly in the afternoon nearly 2 per cent., while Wabash, Erie, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Indiana Central improved respectively 1 per cent. through the day. Union Pacific was the only exception to the general strength, and fell ½ per cent.

GOVERNMENT.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 116½; 5-20s of '62, 116⅜@116; do '64, 116@116¾; do '65, 116@116¾; do new do, 114⅝; do '67, 114⅜@115; do '68 coupons, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s do, 108¾; currency 6s, 114@114; new 5 per cents, 110¾@111¼.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73; do new, 72¾; South Carolina, July, 24; Missouri 6s, 92¼; Virginia 6s, 76; U. P., land grants, 80.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 70⅝; Adams Express 94¾; Quicksilver 43¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., 86; American Merchants Union 70; United States 80; Pacific Mail 83¾; New York Central 95¾; Erie 49¾; Harlem 114½; Michigan Central 115¾; Northern Pacific 39½; Michigan Southern 90¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 88¾; Northwestern Central 74¾; preferred 88½; Rock Island 111¾; St. Paul 57⅝, preferred 76½; Toledo & Wabash 71¾; Fort Wayne 94; Chicago & Alton 110; Ohio & Mississippi 46¾.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY Oct. 14, 1872.

E. Katz	Chicago	1 cars
P M Snyder	Orville	1 "
Warner & L	Mansfield	1 "
W Gray	"	3 "
N. Mitchell	"	1 "
Greenwald & K	Crestline	2 "
S. D. Wood	Indianopolis	1 "
J. B. Christer	"	1 "
Robbins & W	Farmland	1 "
M. R. Doty	Leetonia	1 "
A. Christer	Canton	1 "
J. Hudson	Marion	1 "
W. Thompson	Bellaire	1 "
D. N. Thompson	"	1 "
Cockins & Co.,	"	1 "
M. Cravens & C	"	1 "
Ramsey & D	"	1 "
W. Burt	"	1 "
H. Donduer	"	1 "
R. Frazier	"	1 "
L. Phillips	"	1 "
J. E. McClellan	"	1 "
Aleck Frazier	"	1 "
C. E. Kelley	Norwich	1 "
J. Shipley	Carelton	1 "
Total		29

CATTLE.

In addition to the 29 cars above noted there were 3 cars brought in from the Central (East Liberty) Yards, making 32 cars; or counting 18 to the car 767 head; add to this again 628 driven in from the adjoining country and we have 1,204 head or the largest supply of the season if not this year. As might be expected, with this heavy supply, butchers realizing that there was no risk in holding back, trade opened very tame, dragged all the way through and closed flat with quite a number left over unsold—in fact, presume 150 to 200 head; there was a larger proportion of good cattle than usual hence, these also were dull and lower, heretofore while there has always been an ample supply of good cattle for prime wants, they have been a scarce, and, in consequence, while the latter have been selling right along at full prices, the former has been dragging and seems likely to drag for some time to come; but fo-day, as already intimated, the supply was full equal to the demand and prices, as compared with last Monday, are off from 20 to 25 cts. per cwt. and even at the reduction trade was slow and very unsatisfactory from the opening until the close.

Prime to extra 1,350@1,740 steers, fat and smooth, sold in a retail way at 6¾@7¾, against 7@7¾ last Monday; medium to good 1,100@1,200 @6@6¾; fairish 900@1,000 5@6¾. Old cows and rough stags, and there was a very full supply of these grades' were exceedingly dull, and may be quoted at 3½@4½c. Bulls, 2½@3c. There was but a single bunch of Texas cast, 1,195 head bought from Peter Hartman by Peter Kiemen at 6.50c —very fine Green Co. steers.

We have no doubt but what the majority of those who have lost money to-day, particularly those outsiders, who are always under more expense than the regular deal is; the former have to pay yardage, feed bills and commissions, while the latter, from the fact that they have their own feed and sell their own cattle, and this, by the way makes a big difference in their favor, particularly when the market is like it was to-day very hard.

D. Rothschilds & Haas sold 1 car good to prime butcher stock at 5¾@6¼, report worst market of the season.

To man & Zeigler 40 head common mixed Washington Co. stock at 5@5¼.

W. Moonshine '24 head Green Co. (Penna) stock at 4@6¼c.

Andy Stakely sold 7 bulls at 2½@3.

Peter Sheitemantle sold 31 head good to prime Butler Co. stock at 6@6c.

Keefer & Beyer sold 30 head good Mercer Co. steers for Craig & Bingham at 2½@4.37 good to prime butcher stock at 4@6½.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 22 Washington Co. stock for Wm. Gibbs at 5@5½; 27 from Ohio for McCracken & Bro. at 3¼@6.

I. C. McNeese sold 11 head common Butler Co. stock at 3½c.

E. Cole sold 14 head of Lawrence Co. mixed stock at 3¼@3¾.

Peter Hartman reports 60 head mixed Green Co. stock at 3¼@6¾.

J. F. Auburn 8 head Lawrence Co. stock at 4@5c.

Smith & Kraus sold 42 head of Ohio stock at 3@5½c.

M. Varner reports 75 mixed Green Co. stock at 3@5½c.

Sol Cauffman 14 mixed Washington Co. stock at 2@5c.

Louis Schamberg sold 2 cars mixed Ohio stock at 4¼@5¼.

Sailer, Havens & Co., report 133 head mixed Ohio stock from Guansey and Belmont counties, at 3¼@6 ets.

J. S. McMillan sold 25 fair to good Washington county at 4@5¼.

Homes, Lafferty & Co., report 71 head of Pennsylvania and 43 from Ohio, making 114 in all; part left over.

James Hanlin, 30 head of mixed Washington county stock at 4@5¼.

Greenwald & Kahn, 47 head prime to extra Ohio heifers and steers at 5¼@7¼ ets.

Jacob Needy reports 3 cars from Ohio at 4¾@6¾, as to quality.

Sol Trautman, 32 head Washington county stock at 4@6 ets.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 52 head fair Washington stock at 4¼@5½; one car prime Ohio steers at 6¼@7 cts; 25 mixed Guernsey county, Ohio, stock at 3½@4¼.

S. Lowenstine & Co. sold 21 head of Washington county stock at 5@5¾; 17, from same county, on commission, at 3¼@5½.

Orr, Williams & Co. report 2 cars of western stock at 3¾@6¾.

Carr & McAllister sold 3 cars mixed western stock at 4@6¾.

Kestner & Illig report 65 head of Washington and Green county stock at 4¼@6¼.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale to-day was small, unusually so, footing up about 1000 head; the supply was pretty well up to the demand, though, as might be expected, with this diminished supply, the market was firmer, and, as compared with last week, prices ruled a shade higher. However, since the weather has become cooler, the butchers generally are buying more hogs, which indicates an increased consumption of pork, and this interest, therefore, is that they will not want as much stock of this kind as formerly. Sheep may be quoted at 4 to 6¼ cts per bbl, and lambs at $2,50@5 per head; one bunch of extra brought $5,50@5,75 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 58 head from Butler county; lambs at 5@5½, and sheep at 3@4.

M. Humes sold 10 lambs at $2,50; and 38 sheep at $5.

John Butler sold 26 lambs at $3,50; 80 sheep at 5@6¼.

Keefer & Ackelman, of Washington county, 24 sheep at 3@3½; 148 lambs at 40 cts up to $3 per head.

Andy Stakely told 50 good 60 lbs lambs at $2,50@3,50 per head.

R. McCaslin sold 180 head fair to prime lambs at $2,50@3¼.

John F. Neeley had 75; sold lambs at 3@3½; sheep at 4@5 cts per lb.

Neeley and & Fairley sold 80 Armstrong county lambs at 3@3¼.

Wm. Gallagher, of Beaver county sold 70 sheep at 4½@6 cts per lb.

I. C. McNeese sold 72 prime to extra open wooled lambs, averaging about 77 lbs at 6¾ cts to 7¼ cents.

E. Cole sold 72 head prime to extra Lawrence lambs, fed by Huffmaster, at 6 to 7 cts.

HOGS.

We can report a steadily increased trade at these yards, and prices, as compared with last Monday, are a shade higher; we now quote, in a retail way at 5 to 5¾ cts gross, as to quality.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 14, 1872.

The market for both crude and refined continues very quiet, though as compared with Saturday, there is no quotable change in prices; Crude, at Parker, quotable at $4,15@5,20 for round lots. Refined, Philadelphia delivery, 25½@25¾ for October, and 25¾ for first half November; Pittsburgh delivery, 22¾@23, free on cars.

Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged; city make $2; country, $1,90@1,95.

The merchants of Liverpool, engaged in the Petroleum trade, have issued a circular making a somewhat important alteration respecting the standard weight of Petroleum Spirit per gallon. The circular sets forth that the Trade have found out that the present gallon of Petroleum Spirit of 7¼ lbs is both unjust and inconvenient, and they have, therefore, agreed to abolish it, and make the gallon 7 lbs in the future. Their reasons for doing this are stated to be—first, that a gallon only weighs 7 lbs; and second, that as the Trade at other ports only give a gauged gallon, which is not so advantageous as 7 lbs to the purchaser, they can and do underquote them, and thus put Liverpool at a disadvantage with the consumer. The circular further states that this alteration will go into operation at once, but that all contracts made previously will be executed at 7¼ lbs as formerly.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King	220
Harry Stewart acct	444
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	930
Radiant O W, acct. Stephenson	918
Commercial O. W. acct. Stephenson	80
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	314
Citizens O W, acct Hutchinson & B	314
Total	3068

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoneberger B & S	14
Hussey W & Co	2
Total	23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnagie K & Co	1
Total	4

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J. Wood & Co	3
Graff B & Co	12
Everson G & M	6
Wharton B & Co	2
Nimick & Co	8
Lindsay, O & J	3
Total	49

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	3
Caughey & B	2
Total	11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P &	3
Reese G & Co	1
Total	6

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 14, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER.—Is coming in freely, stocks are accumulating and the market is supported dull; we continue to quote at 45@55 cts per gallon, according to quality.

APPLES.—The demand, as noted in our last report, is rather better, but there is no change in prices; sales at $1,50@1,50 per bbl for common to prime, and $1,75@2 for choice.

ASHES.—Soda Ash is quoted firmly in jobbing lots at 4¾@5 cents for common, and 6¼@6½ for refined. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11; Nitrate Soda, 5 cents.

ALE.—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $3 per bbl, half do, $1,50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5. Iodia Ale, $11 per bbl; $5,50 for half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2,50 for half do.

BUTTER.—We can report a steady demand for prime to choice roll with regular sales at 27@ 27 cts; solid packed, however, continues dull, as the inquiry is almost wholly for roll.

BROOM CORN.—There is a good supply of common and medium, but the better grades are scarce and for these prices are firm and well maintained; we continue to quote at 4@7 cts, according to quality.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 55; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS.—Small sales at $2,50@3 per bushel.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

CARBON OIL.—Standard brands, 22½@23 cts for round lots, and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CHEESE.—Is steady, with a continued good jobbing trade, but there is no change in prices; 13@13½ for Dairy; 14@15 for Factory and 16@ 16½ for Goshen. Sweitzer, 16@16.

CEMENT.—Louisville, $2,00@2,75; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50. Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@$2,00.

CHESTNUTS.—Continue to come in freely, and prices, in consequence, are steadily receding; we now quote at $4@4,50 per bushel.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS.—Penn Mills, A No.6 4-4 sheeting, 13 cts; Nonatook, 12½; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine, 11½; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine, 36; White Carpet Chain, fine, 36; colored,

COUNTRY LARD.—8@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $14@15 per bbl; other descriptions from $10@12.

EGGS.—With continued light receipts and a very limited supply, the market is firm and prices are tending upward; we now quote at 26@28 cts—sales made at the outside quotation on Saturday.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 cts at the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FL UR.—Is steady with a continued good local demand, but there is no change to note in prices. Spring wheat, $7,50@8 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8,25 for choice Minnesotas; and $8,25@8,75 for fair to choice winter red or white wheat. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAPES.—Sales at 5@6 cts.

GRAIN.—There is a fair demand for Wheat, particularly White, which continues very scarce; sales of red at $1,60@1,65 for fair to good and $1,68@1,70 for prime to choice. White is quoted at $1,85@1,90. Oats in rather better demand, and tending upward; No. 1 Corn unchanged; 41@42 for mixed and 40@41 for yellow. Ear Corn is very scarce and higher; may be quoted at 63@65; however, these prices cannot long be sustained as the demand is only to supply immediate wants. Shelled Corn in light supply and firmer, but unchanged; 58 for good mixed and 60 for prime yellow. Rye is quiet, and in the absence of sales we continue former quotations, 80@85. There is considerable inquiry for Barley, especially the better grades, which are scarce; prime to choice is easily obtained at 90@95.

GROCERIES.—Coffee.—An unprecedented scarcity exists in prime and choice Rio, and consequently prices are relatively higher than in the medium and common grades, which are in excessive supply at low figures. The opinion generally prevails that the existing famine must be as low as the cost of importation will admit, but some dealers believe that roasting goods will go lower. This market is quite bare of choice goods. Java, firm. Sugars.—Are still reduced 1@¼ cent with ½ off refined in the last few days. It is thought, however, that the market will recover, as the refiners are sold up, and the interior scarce of goods. It is at least safe to say, we think, that the bottom of the market will be maintained. Syrups firm. Rice dull.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13½; Crushed, 13½c Powdered, 13½; A Coffee, 12½; B, 12⅜; C, 12; Yellow C, 11½; Dark Yellow C, 11. Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11½@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 26 to 30; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¼; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1,45.

HAY.—Is in limited supply and with a steady demand prices are firm but unchanged; baled on track, $25@32 according to quality.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 80.

LUMBER.—The yard prices: Unplaned lumber.—Clear, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do., $30, third do., $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $20; planed border.—First common, $70; second, clear, $60; flooring, boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $55; do, on one side, $53; moulded weatherboarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $25; one half-inch planed, unplaned, $20; twelve inch vertical do., $35; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,50; lath, $4,00.

ONIONS.—There is a steady demand but no change to note in prices; regular sales at $3@3,50 per bbl, according to quality.

POULTRY.—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 55 to 70 cts, per pair, according to size.

POTATOES.—There is rather more inquiry, and we can report sales of Peach Blows at 70@ 75 cts per bushel. Sweets unchanged at $3@4 per bbl, the outside figure for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 11½; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; SugarCured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 16c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¾@4 cents.

SEEDS.—There is little or nothing doing in either Timothy or Clover Seed and there are no established quotations. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1,90@1,95.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 14.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92¾; American securities dull: 5-20s of '65, 90¾; do. '67, 92¾; 10-40s 87½; new 5's, 89¼; Erie 39¾. Linseed oil 35s 9d@36s.

PARIS, October 14.—Rentes 62f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, October 14.—Cotton firmer and active; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 7,000; middling upland October and November 9 13-16d. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 32s. Corn 29s 6d. Lard 39s 6d. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s 6d.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Receipts: yesterday and to-day 337 cars, or 5,709, making 10,200 for week, against 19,000 last week; quality generally very common and demand weak for all grades except good to prime cattle. Trade also extremely dull and prices fully one-half cent per lb. lower than on Monday last; extreme range for native steers 9@14c per lb., for Texas and Cherokees, 7@10c, while the bulk of native cattle selling at 10½@11½c, and most of Texans at 8c; the former to dress 56 and 57 lbs. to gross cwt., and the latter 54 to 55 lbs. to gross cwt. Receipts of Kentucky steers, strong 7¼ cwt. 12¼c per lb.; 7 cars of fat Texans, 7 cwt, averaging 9@10c; 26 cars of common Texans, 6¾ cwt, at 8¼c; 14 cars of mixed Illinois, 7¾ cwt, at 10c; 10 cars Kentucky cattle, 7¼ cwt, 11@12c; 12 cars Ohio, 7¾ cwt, 12@12¼c, and 10 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 12@14c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 6,600, making 24,800 for week, and against 25,900 last week; market over-stocked and dull at a decline of rather more than ¼c per lb. Sheep range from 4¾@6¾c per lb, and lambs from 6¼ to 8½c. A number of car loads must remain unsold. Hogs: receipts 11,300 making 43,000 for the week, against 49,000 last week; market steady at 5½@5¾c per lb for live hogs and 6¾@7¼c for dressed.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Beeves dull; extra Pennsylvania and western steers, $7,25@7 75; fair to good, $6@7; common, $4@5,50 per cwt. Sheep in fair demand at $5@6,50. Hogs firmer; $7,50@7,75. Sales of 3,800 beeves, 14,000 sheep and 5,781 hogs.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Cotton higher; good export demand; middling upland 19¼c. Flour dull; holders rather more disposed to relax; superfine western and State, $4@4,35; common to good $4@4,75; extra Ohio $5,05@5,50; St. Louis $5,50@11. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady and in fair demand; 92c. Wheat irregular and unsettled and closing a shade firmer; No. 2 spring Chicago $1,50; Northwest spring $1,55; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,68; No. 1 $1,64; winter red western $1,62½. Corn moderate demand; steamer western mixed 63½ @64c; sail do 64@64½c. Rye scarce and firm; old in store 63c. Barley dull; declining; Canada West $1,12@1,16; prime No. 2 Milwaukee $1,02½. Malt unchanged. Oats a shade better; fair demand; western 40@43c; western mixed, old 46@48c, new 44@45½c. Eggs quiet and heavy; 27c. Coffee firmer; Rio 14@14½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅝@9c; Cuba 8¾@9⅜c; refined 11½@12c. Rice steady; 7¾@8¼c. Petroleum: crude 15@15½c; refined 26¼c. Pork excited and higher; $14,30@14,44. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard active; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9¾@9½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Flour quiet; good to choice new extra $6,00@6,75; good to choice new Minnesotas $6,75@7,50; superx $3,00@4,25. Wheat irregular; $1,13¾@1,14 seller October; $1,13¾ seller November; low grades steady; No 3 $1,05; rejected 93c. Corn dull; 33½c seller October; 33¾c last half October; 34@34½c seller November. Oats quiet and easier; 22@22¼c cash; 23½c seller November; 25¾@24c seller December. Rye quiet and firm; No 2 52c. Barley steady; No 2 62@63½c; No 3 45@45½c. Pork steady; sales $14,50 cash; $13 seller March. Lard inactive; winter nominal at 8½c; summer 7¾@7¾c offered; 8c seller December and January. Green meats nominally unchanged. Dry salted full shoulders 6@6¼c; short ribs 10¼c. Whisky steady; saleable at 88c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 18½c. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; red $1,50@1,55; amber $1,65@1,72. Corn scarce and firm at 42c. Rye steady and in fair demand at 70@73c. Oats firm and in fair demand; new 32@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Cheese firm and in fair demand. Pork firm, fair demand; $14. Lard firm and in fair demand; summer 7¾c; steam 7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 10¼c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12c. Hams: sugar cured firm; 17½ @19c. Hogs firm and in fair demand; $4,40@ 4,75. Whisky firm and in fair demand; 88c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14.—Flour dull; treble $7,75@8,75; family $6@10,50. Corn quiet; mixed 65c; white 66c. Oats lower at 36@40c. Bran dull; $27@28. Pork quiet; mess held at $16,37½@16,50. Bacon quiet and held at 8¾, 12@12½c. Hams firm at 18½@19c. Lard dull; tierce 11¼@9¾c; keg 11¾@11¾c. Molasses new thin to prime 52½@70c. Whisky 92@99c. Coffee 15@18½c. Cotton active and firmer; sales 6,500 bales; good ordinary 17¾c; low middlings 18¾c; middlings 19¾c; receipts 3,374 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,658; to New York 1,291; stock 68,371.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 14.—There is an evident improvement in all branches of trade to-day, induced by the cold weather and the presence of a fair number of buyers. Prices for cotton goods remain steady and strong. Prints are fairly active at quoted prices. Wool flannels are again in request. Foreign goods are also more inquired for and firm in price for staple fabrics.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1,45½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1,20; No. 1 red, $1,54. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 43c; low mixed 41½c; yellow 43½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1 33@33½c; No. 2 28¾c. Pork scarce; $14@15. Lard 8¾@8¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 14.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat inactive; No 1 red winter $1,43. Corn steady and in moderate demand; low mixed, old receipts, 40c; fresh receipts 47c; high mixed 48c. Oats dull and nominal: No 1 State 34c. Petroleum: refined very firm and in good demand; prices unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,22; No. 2 do $1,15. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 34c. Barley 66c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 53c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD Co., Oct. 14.—1 car lumber, S P Mil'r; 1 do g stone, F Alden; 1 do steel, Hussey W & Co; 38 bxs s machine, Smith & F; 6 bxs roofing, R S Ramsey; 12 bdls b slats, T B Young & Co; 10 bls spirits, 8 crts grapes, H Rea Jr; 8 kegs a butter, Vangorder & S; 3 cars f brick, McKnight P & Co; 1 do paper, Pitts F Mfg Co; 1 do do, McCullough & Co; 28 sks t sc aps, B Pflaum; 12 kegs lard, W H Graff & Co; 10 sks potatoes, Woodworth & D; 10 bxs cheese, Brady D & Co; 12 bls apples, 20 kegs butter, Voigt M & Co; 1 car brick, W Hutchinson; 23 sks oats, McElane & A; 35 sks oats, 3 bls quinces, 4 do cider, 4 do eggs, P Doll & Son; 10 sks barley, D Kenworthy; 1 do do, Lemon & W; 200 sks flour, Watt L & Co; 5 tables, Close S & Co; 14 kegs butter, Head C & Co; 2 tubs cheese, H Riddle.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., October 14.—4 cars coal, Caughey K & Co; 24 do do, Sable Coal Co; 35 bls d salt, J H Lippincott; 186 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 50 bls beans, Vangorder & S; 5 do quinces, J O'Brien; 3 bxs mdse, McCandless & Co; 1 bale do, Howard & Co; 9 bls c seed, Elliott & B; 2 car clay, W Smith; 14 do do, Foster & S; 3 bls crackers, W J Steel & Co; 1 bx h ware, W Fisher; 27 bdls g hides, 28 d do, G Kann; 1 coop chickens, L J Blanchard; 1 car coal, A'W Harris; 1 do

... NEWS.

...sual assortment of the finest jewelry ... quality and cheapest in price—at ... Riggs, 166 Smithfield street.

Letters Held for Postage, October 15.—Joseph W. Gibb, Service, Pa., 2c; Jos. McCracken, Brownsville Pa., 1c; John Bilnser, Erie, 1c; Miss Ruth Clark, Bellaire, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. W. N. Burrows, Athens, Ga., 3c; Mrs. R. C. McClenny, New Alexandria, Pa., 3c; Henry Childs, Hamilton, Ontario, 6c; William Glass, Magnolia, Md., 3c; Mrs. Lydia McPherson, Steubenville, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Margaret Donon, Phillipsburg, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. A. C. Cornish, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Mrs. Lillie Neel, West Elizabeth, Pa., 1c; Miss Tillie Neel, West Elizabeth, Pa., 1c.

Glad Tidings to the Poor—A Free Lunch To day.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the sale of the Castle Shannon Co.'s lots has been postponed until Monday, October 21, in consequence of which the lunch prepared for the occasion will be distributed to the poor this (Tuesday) afternoon, between the hours of three and five P. M., at Young & Son's Confectionary, corner Smithfield and Diamond alley.

Mandamus Applied For.

Yesterday morning, Robert Thompson, through his attorney, filed an application for a writ of mandamus to the officers and Directors of the People's Saving Bank, of Allegheny. Thompson alleges that he purchased three shares of the capital stock of the bank from Robert M. Gilleland, but the officers of the bank refuse to transfer the same on the books of the institution to his credit. The object of the writ is to compel the bank officers to make the transfer in the proper manner.

Three Warrants Issued.

Bridget Hanley called at the Mayor's office last night and alleged that she had been very badly treated by a saloon keeper, named Michael Maloney, whose place is on Second avenue, near Try street. She says she called at the place for the purpose of getting her husband to go home, when she was kicked out of the place, and her head badly cut with a glass. She made three informations: one charging Maloney with assault and battery, another with selling liquor to her husband, who was a man of intemperate habits, and a third alleging that defendants sell liquor on Sunday. Warrants were issued in all three cases.

A Reliable House.

Among the prominent commission houses of Pittsburgh, none enjoy a higher reputation than that of Messrs. Riddle, Sou & Co., No. 185 Liberty street. This firm is engaged in the general commission business, to which careful attention is given, and for which they have peculiar adaptability and resources derived from long experience in that branch of mercantile life. Their deal extensively in flour, grain, feed, salt, butter, cheese, and all kinds of produce, and our farmer friends who consign their goods to the house, may rely upon getting the best prices and prompt returns. In all respects the firm of H. Riddle, Son & Co. is entitled to the fullest confidence.

Seventh Street Sewer.

It is wonderful with what rapidity the contractor, Martin Joyce, Esq., is pushing forward the sewer on Seventh street and Sixth avenue, from present appearances the property holders along the line will not long be annoyed with the nuisance incident to the work. We notice that that he is using the best of material as for instance the vitrified sewer pipe from the celebrated Terracotta House of Jas. Reno, 41 Federal street, Allegheny. The same party is furnishing the twenty inch pipe for the sewers on Exchange and Spring alleys to the same contractor. Reno is selling more sewer pipe than any other house in the city in consequence of its superiority above all other manufacture.

A Novel Way of Hedging.

An enthusiastic Buckalew man in one of the upper wards, who was confident of the defeat of Hartranft, a short time prior to the election made a bet on ten hundred dollars on his favorite. Late on Tuesday afternoon he thought his bet was not as good as it might be, and he would "hedge" a little. So he came down town and found an admirer of the soldier candidate who had a bet of $500 to be on his favorite, saying that the State would be carried for him by 20,000 majority. The next morning the Buckalew man was bragging that he had lost $200, but by hedging he more than made himself square. He remains in ignorance of the wonderful change in sentiment during the past few days, as he now finds himself out of pocket $700 instead of $200. He thinks he will never "hedge" again on a Presidential bet in exactly that way.

The Dispatch's Sorrows.

We have no disposition to crowd the *Dispatch* unmercifully, because of the false pretenses it has set up, as to its course on the Sheriffalty—it is evidently doing itself all the injury it possibly can. It is well known that the *Post*, and the dirty dollar weekly sheet, which is edited and owned by the *Dispatch* when it truckles to do that dignified journal a favor—were hostile to Hare, and favorable to his opponents. Of course, they have really nothing to say that the *Dispatch* did him service—even while they know just the measure of truth contained in the sarcasm. Yet the *Dispatch* has about sense enough to pretend that what was meant for fun. It is evidently very hard run, when it must draw on the *Leader*, and *Post*, for consolation.

But their sarcasm does not alter the fact, that the *Dispatch* supported Hare for fourteen dollars, cash in advance. We estimate that as just what the poor thing was worth.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending October 13th, 1872:

Cancer, of the liver, 1; Cancer of the mouth, 1; Consumption, 6; Congestion of brain, 1; Diptheria, 1; Debility, 1; Diarrhœa, 1; Disease of the heart, 3; General dropsy, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Hæmorrhage from uterus, 1; Hæmorrhage from bowels, 1; Inflamation of bowels, 1; Inflamation of meningitis, 3; Inflamation of pericardium, 1; Inflamation of veins, 1; Marasmus, 3; Old age, 1; Parturition, 1; Premature birth, 3; Still births, 4.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 10; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 1; from 10 to 15, 3; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 4; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1. Males, 27; females, 9; white, 36; colored, 0. Total, 36.

A Playful Pig.

Yesterday afternoon a pig escaped from a drove which was being driven along North avenue Allegheny, and ran through the streets fleeted with hydrophibia or *mania a potu*. Running down Sandusky street to Montgomery avenue, the first victim that it infected animal "made for," was making mortar for a new house. The man took refuge from the tusks of the pig by running into the house. Near Federal street several men were standing on the edge of an uncompleted sewer. As the enraged animal came along they found it convenient to get down into that sewer in a rather hurried and promiscuous manner. One man who had a hod full of brick on his shoulder, pitched them down the sewer. His companions at the bottom rather objected to that style of lowering brick. When last seen the pig had become somewhat pacified and was grazing contentedly on the Common. A proposition is now before the Park Commissioners to fence him in and retain him as a pet.

How to Get a Watch.

The natural way for many men who need time keepers, and have abundant means is to take the money out of their purses and buy one, but there are hundreds of others who are not always so flush yet to whom a good watch is almost an absolute necessity. For those persons the problem has been solved by Mr. John Mitsch, the well-known Allegheny watchmaker who has perfected a plan whereby the reliable watch may be easily obtained—by the payment of the small sum of five or ten dollars monthly, until its price is made up. The plan has worked admirably thus far and has enabled hundreds to obtain, that which otherwise they would have to do without.

Mr. Mitsch's establishment is at 92 Ohio street. He keeps on hand all kinds of Watches, from the lowest to the highest price, together with a carefully selected stock of Jewelry. Being a practical watchmaker, in his line he is fully prepared to make or mend any article that he offers for sale, and guarantees everything to be as represented. To be convinced of what he can do, give him a trial.

Down Town Progress.

One of the best evidences of the growth of the lower part of Allegheny, in a business way, is the fact that two banking institutions have been found necessary to accommodate the constantly increasing wants of the business community. The latest of these organizations, is the Allegheny Homestead Bank, which commences under the most favorable circumstances and with support that entitles it to the fullest measure of confidence. The institution has a capital of $200,000, with the additional security of stockholders individually liable, by which its strength, financially, is increased four fold. It is very centrally located at 244 Federal avenue, and will afford every facility for the transaction of an extensive business. The president, Mr. J. D. Strous, and the cashier, Mr. W. H. Smith, are gentlemen of large experience in financial matters, and are a sure guarantee that its affairs will be well managed. If any other proof of the advantages of the Allegheny "Homestead" were needed. it would be furnished in the following list of directors. J. D. Strous, David Mathias, Wm. M. Vogleson, Wm. Rowbottom, D. W. Riggs, Thomas Jones, Jr., W. W. Scott, Geo. Langenheim, Henry Raynor.

We believe from our personal knowledge of these gentlemen at the head of the institution, and of its plan, that the Allegheny Homestead Bank, is entirely worthy of every support and we predict for it that great success which it deserves.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church.

This afternoon the corner stone of Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church will be laid with interesting ceremonies. This church is now in process of erection on Arthurs street above Centre avenue, and is surrounded with especial interest to Presbyterians, inasmuch as it is the only Presbyterian Church west of the mountains that has been established by the colored people. The enterprise has received the cordial support of the Presbyterian ministry in our vicinity and such leaders as Henry Lloyd, Esq., and others. It is estimated that $12,000 will complete and make it comfortable for occupancy.

The exercises this afternoon will be under the direction of the Rev. Dr. David McKinney, as sisted by the Rev. Drs. F. A. Noble and E. E. Swift and the pastor of the church, Rev. Charles Hedges.

The Congregation and friends of the church will meet in their present place of worship, in the hall of the Miller Street School House, and go in procession to the site at a quarter before three, and upon arriving at the ground, the Choir will sing "Coronation," the assemblage assisting. The regular exercises will then be gone through with, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the ritual. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of the enterprise to be present and give sympathy and encouragement to the monument, which is in every way worthy of their hearty support.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Sewer Improvement Question—Reports of Committees—The Railroad Ordinance—An Excited Discussion—Joint session—Mr. Laufman Elected Water Commissioner.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting at their chambers in City Hall yesterday, Monday, October 14th, 1872.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

Council met at a quarter after two o'clock, and the clerk called the roll, the following members answering to their names: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Chambers, Chalmers, Herron, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Lang, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, McCarthy, McCune, McDona'd, Marshall Morrow, Murray, Montooth, Neely, O.Neill, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Scully, Schmidt, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Wainwright, Wilson, Zern, and President Gross.

The minutes of last meeting of September 30th were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORROW presented a petition from Ann Hart asking a reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. JEREMY, a petition for the opening of Ridge street. Referred.

THE SOUTH SIDE MEMBERS.

Mr. MCCARTHY offered a resolution that the members elect of the South Side be extended the courtesies of Council.

Mr. BURGWIN wished to offer a substitute that a Joint Committee of seven be appointed to make arrangements for the reception of members elect from the South Side. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. MCCARTHY presented a petition from Henry Sherman a resident of the 11th ward, asking for damages. Referred.

Also a petition for water pipe on Reed street. Referred.

Mr. LLOYD, a petition for gas lamps on Craig street. Referred.

Mr. J. H. JONES, a petition for the opening of Butler street.

Also, an ordinance opening Butler street from Thirty-ninth street to east end of the bridge near McMahon's refinery. Referred.

Also, a petition for the grading and paving of the same. Referred.

Mr. McCARTHY, a petition for weigh scales at Hazlewood; in the Twenty-third ward: Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE WATER COMMISSIONER.

MR. BURGWIN announced that the time of one of the Water Commissioners expired and moved that Common Council be notified that Select Council were ready to go into joint session to fill the vacancy. Adopted.

THE SEWER IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Mr. PHILLIPS expressed the hope that there would be a reconsidered of the vote on the bill relating to a Sewer Improvement Fund.

Mr. LITTELL moved to reconsider, and Mr. Phillips said in the payment of the Penn avenue improvement the city was compelled to pay a large amount of money in the shape of interest.

Mr. BURGWIN raised the point of order that the bill was not before the action by Common Council, and was beyond the reach of Select. He did not think there was any necessity for taking hasty action.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought the ordinance was still under the Control of Select Council.

Mr. SHIPTON said claims had been paid hastily, and in the matter referred to the Controller should be held personally responsible. Let the ordinance be repealed. If future legislation was needed, it could easily be obtained.

The chair decided that according to section 6 of the rules the action was beyond recall, having been acted upon by both branches of Council.

Mr. PHILLIPS then made a motion to reject the resolution and discharge the Committee.

Mr. E. P. JONES said if the matter had been fully tested and the ordinance found defective he would be prepared to vote against it: but he hoped the Committee would not be discharged. Let no hasty action be taken.

Mr. SHIPTON was in favor of notifying the Controller that he would be held personally responsible for paying one dollar over appropriations made.

THE JOINT SESSION.

Council adjourned to Common Council Chamber for the purpose of electing a Water Commissioner.

THE DISCUSSION RESUMED.

On the re-assembling of Council Mr. RAFFERTY said many parties were disposed not to pay the sixty per cent; that some contractors were unable to obtain anything at all. He thought it best to go back to the old basis.

Mr. LLOYD said the great cry was to give this a further test. It had been tested, and under the ordinance the city had been run hundreds of thousands of dollars in debt. He wished to see the ordinance repealed and then legislation had. He did not wish to see hasty action taken. The idea of no money being paid by the people until the improvement was entirely completed was preposterous.

Mr. BURGWIN said the city did not go into debt by existing arrangements; it was simply a question of a temporary loan. It simply required the city to advance the money, but it could be collected when needed.

Mr. PHILLIPS withdrew his motion to rescind.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD presented the report of the committee, showing the expenditures of the Water Committee for the month of August were $6,97[illegible]81. Accepted and filed.

Mr. SHIPTON offered the report of the Committee on Gas, reporting new lamps erected at various points in the city. Report accepted and lamps ordered.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented the report of the Road Committee for September, showing that the expenses for the month were as follows:

1st District Road Commissioner.....$1,[illegible]00 45
2d District Road Commissioner.....860 11
3d District Road Commissioner.....3567 46
Godfractor's pay roll.....3,850 45

This President read an opinion by the City Solicitor regarding the removal of railroad tracks for street and sewer improvements, and stating that the cost of such removals would have to be paid by the railway companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Common Council busfness was taken up and several ordinances concurred in.

Mr. MCCUNE objected to the first ordinance for repaving Penn avenue with a wooden pavement on the ground that the people had not asked for it.

Mr. RAFFERTY wished to have the question referred to the City Solicitor.

Mr. MORROW said he would like to have the opinion of the City Solicitor as to whether the railroad company would be responsible for the repaving.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to refer the matter back to the street committee, in conjunction with the City Solicitor. Carried.

The Committee on Select ordinance for the better preservation of order in Councils was read, and Mr. Zern moved a non-concurrence.

Mr. BURGWIN was in favor of passing the ordinance. The Councils should have the power to protect themselves from any disorder within or without.

On the question of indefinite postponement the yeas and nays were called and resulted yeas, 11; nays, 10.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to concur in the action of Common Council.

On the motion to concur in the action of the Common Council the yeas were 11 and the nays 15. Adjourned.

In all business not otherwise noted Select Council concurred in the action of C. C.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.....President.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

The branch was called to order at a quarter past two o'clock by President Oliver, when the following members answered to roll call:

Messrs. Arthurs, Arensberg, Barr, Barker, Baum, Bindly, Campbell, Carroll, Darlington, Deitrich, Dickson, Duff, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Foliansbee, Fulton, Gallsath, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Koverman, Kurtz, Lappan, Liebler, Lowrey, Mattern, Meyer, Moffitt, Jos. Moore, John Moore, Morgan, Mosely, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Price, Ramsey, Riley, Rush, Schild, Semple, Sims, Sneathen, Watson, Williams, Wooslayer, Young, and President H. W. Oliver, Jr.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. SIMS presented a petition for sewer on Church alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. BINDLEY, ordinance authorizing Adam Hardy to erect an iron clad blacksmith shop corner Watson and Shingiss streets.

Mr. BINDLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass finally.

Mr. ARTHURS stated there was a remonstrance against it in the Select branch.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved to amend by referring to Committee on Wooden Buildings. Lost.

The motion to suspend the rules was then carried and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. MCCONWAY, resolution ordering warrants for ward assessors for making returns of taxables for apportionment purposes. Rules suspended and resolution passed finally.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, petition for gas lamps corner Overhill and Reed and Overhill and Rose streets. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. JOHN MOORE, petition for repeal of an ordinance for the opening of Valley street from Forty-third to Forty-fourth street. Referred to Street Committee. An ordinance accompanied the petition and after some discussion, was also referred to Street Committee.

THE MAYOR'S PERQUISITES.

Mr. JOHNS, the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five—three from Common and two from Select—in conjunction with the City Solicitor, be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the propriety of taking all costs and perquisites now attached to the office of Mayor to the use of the city, and in lieu thereof to allow the Mayor an annual salary pursuant to the charter of the consolidated city, with power to report what legislation, if any, may be necessary to carry the same into effect; provided the same shall not go into effect during the term of the present Mayor.

Laid over temporarily, to come up in regular order.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY offered the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, dated September 23d, setting forth that they had, in pursuance of instructions, inquired into the matter and found that there were twenty-nine men on the police force more than were legally authorized; and that they could find no law for the purchase of the second uniform of the police. The report was received and filed. Mr. Negley explained that it had been ready for several meetings, but Councils had always adjourned before he could present it.

Mr. NEGLEY then offered the following:

Resolved, That this Council shall not adjourn until the different Committees shall have an opportunity to present the reports on hand. Passed finally under the suspension of the rules.

Council then went into joint session for the purpose of electing a member of the Water Commission as elsewhere noted. Upon assembling,

Mr. WOOLSLAYER, presented an ordinance for opening of Spencer avenue, from Lincoln avenue to city line. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Also, ordinance authorizing grading of the same. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. ARENSBURG petition for gas lamp. Referred to Gas Committee.

OLD BUSINESS.

Old business from Select Council, not acted upon at a previous meeting was then taken up and disposed of as follows: Ordinance for dividing the Twenty-second ward into two election precincts. Passed in Common Council, non-concurred in by Select Council and referred back: Common Council adhered to former action.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

The Chair then read by its title, the Railroad Ordinance.

Mr. GAZZAM moved to concur with the action of the Select Council, in finally passing the ordinance. After considerable discussion on points of order, the Chair decided that the ordinance came up on its second reading.

Mr. SIMS then presented an extensive roll of paper—being a remonstrance from residents of the upper Wards, protesting against the passage of the ordinance. The paper was received and filed.

Mr. GAZZAM moved to pass the ordinance to its third reading.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved to have the ordinance read section by section, in order that all might have an opportunity to present amendments if they so desired.

Mr. Gazzam said he was opposed to any delay in finally deciding the matter. There were some things he would have liked to see in the ordinance, but he was satisfied now that they had obtained the best terms they could, and the ordinance was a fair one. He hoped there would be no delay in finally settling the matter and getting that network of tracks removed from Liberty street, near the Union Depot. He thought the improvement would be of immense benefit to the city and that it would soon be so recognized by every citizen.

Mr. FULTON said the friends of the ordinance in Common Council were going faster than their colleagues in the Select Branch. In that branch it had been read on three different days, amended, and discussed at length. He thought it should be so duly considered in Common Council. He did not think it would be legal to pass it otherwise.

He did not think the best terms had been obtained and that more could not be had. The original ordinance as first presented had been amended and very materially changed and he thought the city should not give up its claim until it had obtained the proper terms. If they could not be had no ordinance should be passed. It was a notorious charge made against Councils that in all their negotiations with the Pennsylvania Railroad, they had been either negligent or outwitted. He did not want that charge to be renewed, and only asked that the present ordinance be duly considered and a fair vote taken.

Mr. SIMS said the rights of the workingmen in the vicinity of Washington street should be considered. Some of them had toiled for years to get their little lots in proper shape. He would be almost ruined by the proposed vacation. He thought the giving up of Washington street would be a notorious outrage upon their rights, and he hoped every man who voted for it would be properly punished by not being again allowed to take a seat in Councils.

Mr. MCCANDLESS said he thought it was conceded that the ordinance must be read at three different times on three different occasions. If it had only been read once, the vote of the ordinance were making such haste that they would defeat the very ends aimed at; they would ride over the law of the Legislature and the rules of Councils.

The Chair explained that the ordinance must be read three times and passed, but that did not compel them to read it on three different days as the rules might be suspended by a three-fourths vote. This was now on its second reading.

The Chair then read the ordinance through.

Mr. BAUM then moved to suspend the rules to consider the ordinance on its third reading. Lost by a vote of 20 to 24.

Mr. GAZZAM—I move that the further consideration of the ordinance be postponed until next meeting.

Mr. MCCANDLESS—Oh well, what's the use now of choking it off. We have just refused to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally, that we may have an opportunity to present amendments; let input in our amendments now.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY suggested that the amendments be presented at the present meeting and acted upon at the next.

Mr. GAZZAM withdrew his motion.

Mr. FULTON then offered an amendment to the Seventh section, providing for the striking out of all conflicting portions and inserting a clause providing for the repairing, grading and paving of a street by the Railroad Company, sixty feet wide, from Seventh avenue, opposite the mouth of Grant street to Liberty street, as nearly as possible opposite to the mouth of Tenth street.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY renewed his motion that all amendments be now offered and acted upon at next meeting. Carried.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved that the word "vehicle" be inserted after the words "eight feet passage," in the Seventh section.

The members then engaged in a discussion as to the propriety of allowing the amendments to lay over. Many members contended that they had settled